

VOTES FOR WOMEN

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A THREE-HEADED MONSTER



"The women's enemy is not merely the Government, but a Coalition monster whose three heads are those of Mr. Asquith, of Mr. Redmond, and of Mr. James Ramsay Macdonald."—"Votes for Women."

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

The second reading Debate on the Manhood Suffrage Bill is ended. Again we have to call attention to the remarkable silence of Suffragist Ministers as to the prospect of including Votes for Women in the Bill, and the truculence with which Anti-Suffragist Ministers attack the proposal to amend the Bill in that direction. The Suffragist Ministers who spoke on the second and third days of the debate were Mr. John Burns, Mr. Montagu, and Sir John Simon. Of these, Mr. Burns and Sir John Simon said nothing whatever on the subject of Votes for Women, and Mr. Montagu observed that though a supporter of that reform, he thought the benefits to be derived from it were commonly exaggerated, and that it seemed to him "a mischievous thing to say that you should wait for that of all other Franchise Reforms until you get a Government agreed upon that subject." The Prime Minister, the significance of whose statement is dealt with more fully in

our leading article, declared it to be altogether improbable that the House of Commons will decide to pass a Woman Suffrage Amendment.

Liberal Opinion on the Bill.

Four Suffragists belonging to the Liberal rank and file made reference to Woman Suffrage. Mr. Crawshay Williams, who in March carried into effect his chief's policy of torpedoing the Conciliation Bill, did not make the enlightening statement which might have been expected, as to how he and Mr. Lloyd George propose to ensure the enfranchisement of millions of women under the Manhood Suffrage Bill. He contented himself with remarking that it was desirable that all in favour of a democratic Amendment should "come together and concentrate upon it." Mr. Leif Jones, who declared himself deeply grateful to the Prime Minister for having "put on one side his own personal predilections," expressed the opinion that the House of Commons will reject both an Amendment to enfranchise women on equal terms with men and an Amendment to give them the Local Government franchise. A middle course seemed to him the most likely to be adopted. Sir William Byles distinguished himself in debate in his usual fashion. Mr. King announced his intention of voting for Womanhood Suffrage, but threatened to part company with other Suffragists if any distinction should be drawn between the voting rights of women and those of men. An interesting contribution to the debate was that of Mr. Hohler, who, though an Anti-Suffragist, devoted a large part of his speech to discussing the Government's amazing attitude on the Woman Suffrage question. He challenged the Government to state plainly whether, in the event of a Woman Suffrage Amendment being carried, their Bill will be dropped.

The Conservative Leaders.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law each laid stress

on the cowardly and unconstitutional position of the Government where Woman Suffrage is concerned. Mr. Balfour twitted the Prime Minister and Mr. Harcourt upon their inconsistency in contending for the rights of man and withholding the rights of woman.

"I am quite unable," said he, "to follow the reasoning of the men who say every male individual shall have a Vote and no female individual. . . . Gentlemen opposite are not only doctrinaires, but bad doctrinaires. A doctrinaire who will not reason on his own premises is a bad doctrinaire."

There were, he said, two systems of legislation—the old one, according to which the Ministry of the day played no very overwhelmingly important part in legislation; and the new one, according to which the moulding and framing of legislation is left to the responsible Ministers and their experts. The Government now proposed to carry out all that is worst in both systems. How, he asked, was it possible to combine the system of Government coercion in regard to the franchise measure as a whole, with a fragment of Parliamentary liberty in regard to Woman Suffrage thrust into the middle of the measure? Mr. Bonar Law declared himself prepared to vote for a moderate extension of the Suffrage to women, but opposed to the enfranchisement of ten millions of women.

Important to Militants.

The following important extract from Mr. Bonar Law's speech is of very special interest to militants:

The Prime Minister points to us and says, "There is a difference of opinion there, and if ever that party deals with the franchise, they will deal with it in the same way." Please Heaven! No. I do not say with the Pharisees that we are better than other men, but I am perfectly sure that we would not do it now, and I am equally sure that six years ago the Prime Minister would not have done it either. I cannot speak as to the future, but it has required quite a long and severe training to bring him to this

point. If we do undergo the same training, and are to be subjected to the same temptation, we might yield ignominiously. I do hope that we shall never be subjected to the temptation; but, if we are, I hope we will be strong enough to withstand it.

We hope that Mr. Bonar Law intends by these words to convey that the Unionist leaders, when they are in office, intend in response to pressure to introduce and carry a Government measure giving Votes to Women instead of adopting the cowardly and dishonest attitude which the present Government have adopted.

Militancy.

The newspapers of Monday gave startling news. Mr. Lloyd George had had an encounter with a man Suffragist, and Miss Helen Craggs had been arrested upon a charge of being on Mr. Harcourt's premises with intent to set fire to them. One of Mr. Harcourt's colleagues, Mr. Hobhouse, must be interested by what might be supposed to be a response to his famous challenge. As Miss Craggs is to come before the magistrate on Saturday, we are precluded from comment upon the case. Mr. Gray, who was charged with assaulting Mr. Lloyd George, has been sentenced to two months' hard labour, a heavy punishment for asking a Cabinet Minister to give Votes to Women. For that was after all his offence. The misadventure which befel Mr. Lloyd George was really due to the exaggerated zeal of Liberal bystanders. Mr. Lloyd George repeated in court his slanderous statement that men militant Suffragists are hirelings, and had the audacity to say that he has evidence of this. We challenge him to say what this evidence is, but we are well aware that no answer will be forthcoming. The *Manchester Guardian* describes the recent militant outbreaks as "criminal folly," but it is the Government who, by provoking these outbreaks, are really guilty of criminal folly. The *Manchester Guardian* would do well to chide Mr. Asquith.

Mr. J. R. Macdonald's "Pledge."

Women have nothing to hope from Mr. J. R. Macdonald. He has thrown in his lot with the Liberal Government, and is prepared to condone their betrayal of the cause of Votes for Women. That is proved by his letter to Miss Winifred Holiday, in which, while repeating the pledge (wrung from him at the Albert Hall), "if necessary, to turn the Government out on Woman Suffrage," he coolly observes that the Labour Party had never decided its attitude with regard to the third reading of the Manhood Suffrage Bill if women are not included. If this is so, we should like to know what was the meaning of the declaration made by the Labour Party Conference at Birmingham, that no Franchise Bill for men only would be accepted, and what was the meaning of Mr. J. R. Macdonald's own Albert Hall pledge. If the Labour Members are not even prepared to vote against the third reading of a Bill giving votes to men only, then what are they prepared to do? In our opinion a mere vote against the third reading of the Manhood Suffrage Bill is action far too weak. It certainly does not amount to a fulfilment of Mr. Macdonald's pledge to turn the Government out for the sake of Votes for Women.

"A Stage Cavalier."

The Labour Members ought never to have permitted the introduction of Manhood Suffrage. But it is not too late for them to make amends. The Government are seriously afraid that any day may bring defeat in the House of Commons, and the Labour Party have only to declare war upon them to win the concession of votes to women. Unfortunately Mr. Macdonald is too deeply enslaved to the Liberal Government to make this stand for principle. In a recent speech he said: "I don't believe in that sort of stage cavalier who is painted and coloured and robed in red and flashes a long sword, taking care that the lime-light falls upon it and makes it glitter. As a rule the sword is of tin. I don't believe in that sort of thing. I detest it. I want something substantial." Alas! Mr. Macdonald is a stage cavalier indeed, and his sword a tin sword where his championship of Votes for Women is concerned. Thus we had him saying at Crewe that the Labour Party was going to use every effort and every ounce of influence to secure the enfranchisement of women in 1912. Words, empty words! Mr. Macdonald will not give the Liberal Government even a twinge of anxiety on the score of Votes for Women.

"Hands Off Asquith!"

Never before has a British Prime Minister spoken in Dublin, and the Irish Nationalists have for weeks past looked forward with excitement to Mr. Asquith's visit to that city to speak in support of the Home Rule Bill. The one cloud in the sky has been their fear of a Suffragist protest. "Hands off Asquith!" the Nationalist wirepullers are saying to the women. A Dublin newspaper has solemnly warned them that there is a limit to human endurance, and that "any attempt to interfere with the Prime Minister during his visit will be regarded as a declaration of war on the Home Rule movement." The fact is that war exists already between Suffragists and Home Rulers, the Home Rulers being the aggressors. Mr. Redmond, when he decided to join forces with the Prime Minister in wrecking the cause of Votes for Women, threw down a challenge which the militants

have taken up. If Home Rule suffers in consequence, Mr. Redmond will simply be reaping the harvest of his own ill-doing. The Prime Minister has insulted the women of Ireland by leaving them out of the Home Rule Bill. He has insulted all women by leaving them out of the Manhood Suffrage Bill. It will not be surprising if the harmony of his Irish visit is marred by the protests of indignant women.

Women's Work for Ireland.

That the Prime Minister and Mr. Redmond are betraying the highest interests of Ireland by robbing Irishwomen of the right to serve their country, is clearly proved by the magnificent work that these same women are doing in spite of the handicap of political disfranchisement. We doubt whether Irish men will make half so good a use of their power under Home Rule as could their sisters. To point the moral we will cite the achievements of the Women's National Health Association of Ireland, led by the Countess of Aberdeen. This Association is working a revolution in the sanitary conditions of the country. This Association has, we are told, 150 branches and twenty thousand workers, engaged in fighting disease and its causes. A milk supply, babies' clubs, a medical and nursing service, children's playgrounds are among the means employed for reducing infant mortality. The campaign against tuberculosis is world-famous. Sanatoria and travelling health caravans have been instituted, and with a wisdom essentially womanly, the Association has established a home wherein are received patients not yet tuberculous, but likely to become so if preventive treatment is not applied in time. Equipped with political power, this army of women could heap untold benefits upon Ireland. Mr. Redmond is no patriot!

The Government Fear to Uphold the Law.

If we are to believe the Liberal Press, cruel and terrible assaults are being committed by Unionists upon Home Rulers in Belfast. Thus we read of "scores of men being carried off to hospital with skulls battered in by the iron bolts and hobnailed boots of Sir Edward Carson's 'lambs,'" and of 3,000 workmen being unable to follow their employment owing to intimidation, applied because they refuse to join in the drilling preparatory for armed rebellion. All this is surely worse than window-breaking! We ask, as we have often asked before, why the Government do not procure the arrest and imprisonment of the Privy Councillors and other public men who have by their seditious speeches inflamed the Belfast Unionists to the commission of these violent acts. Mr. F. E. Smith's speech on the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was a deliberate and calculated invitation to violence. He counselled his hearers to

repeat the Battle of the Boyne by way of resistance to Home Rule. By deprecating "any isolated or premature appeal to force," he made it doubly clear that he advised the use of force. He expressed his satisfaction that by the practice of exercise and discipline, Ulster men (in breach of the Unlawful Drilling Act) are preparing themselves for armed conflict. He promised that assistance in this conflict should be forthcoming from England. If the Government do not put Mr. F. E. Smith in the dock for this speech, it is simply because they are afraid to do so.

The Hyde Park Demonstration.

Last Sunday's demonstration was a fitting birthday present for Mrs. Pankhurst, in whose honour it was held. It was entirely planned, financed, and carried through by the local London branches of the Women's Social and Political Union, under the able organisation of General Drummond and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst; and no one who saw the beautifully decorated scene in Hyde Park and the dense crowds that thronged round the twenty platforms and carried the resolution in every case almost unanimously, could doubt the amount of work that lay behind such a demonstration. It was typical of the spirit that inspires the whole Union, and the warmest congratulations are due to everyone responsible for its success. Both from the historian's and the artist's point of view, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's scheme of decoration called for the greatest admiration. It was an excellent idea to reproduce the flags and banners of the Peterloo meeting in 1819, even to the mottoes that were used on that occasion; and only an artist could have dared to add scarlet caps of liberty and yellow fringe to the purple white and green tricolour of the W.S.P.U., and have made a success of it.

A Woman Governor for Holloway.

Holloway Prison is without a Governor. The retirement of Dr. Scott, the late Governor, is due, we understand from an announcement in the Press, to the strain of carrying into effect the Home Secretary's disgraceful orders for the maltreatment of Suffragist prisoners. Before the vacancy caused by his retirement is filled, we think it right to point out that Holloway Prison is exclusively a woman's prison, and that it ought therefore to have a woman Governor. It is neither just nor decent that all the responsible officers of a woman's prison shall (with the sole exception of the matron) be men. The time has come to enter a protest against this intolerable arrangement, and to demand that the new Governor of Holloway Prison shall be a woman. This prison is absolutely man-ridden. The Home Secretary, the Prison Commissioners, the visiting Justices, the Governor, the chaplain, the doctors—all are men. The appointment of a man to the position now vacant would be a piece of sheer jobbery in the interests of the enfranchised sex, and a flagrant attack upon the interests of the women prisoners for whose reform the prison is supposed to exist.

CABINET MINISTERS' NERVES.

A statement published in some quarters that a vessel containing a quantity of explosive material had been discovered in the room which is occupied by Mr. McKenna at the Home Office turns out to be without foundation. According to the report the vessel was placed behind a curtain, and was discovered by the Home Secretary himself soon after he entered his room.—*The Standard*, July 15.



HOME OFFICE HOUSEMAID: Bless your heart, sir, that won't 'urt a baby. It's only the stuff I cleans the fender with!

THE FRANCHISE BILL—WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

By Mildred Mansel.

Mr. Asquith's speech in the House of Commons on Friday last, though it gave a clear Anti-Suffrage lead to his followers and exposed his machinations with regard to the Franchise Bill as a Bill to give votes to men only, had nothing in it to cause surprise to militant Suffragists. Ever since the introduction of the Manhood Suffrage Bill, the leaders of the W.S.P.U. have denounced the Bill, not only as an insult to women in itself, but also as offering women no opportunity whatever for their enfranchisement. The W.S.P.U. have pointed out again and again that owing to Government trickery and the hostile manipulation to which a woman's amendment would be subjected, the Bill amounts to a covert declaration of war upon women. Mr. Asquith's remarks merely set the official seal on the reading of the political situation by the W.S.P.U. But beyond this, a study of the Bill reveals the further fact that the Bill is not only a non-enabling Bill for women, but actually is a disabling measure, inasmuch as it defines and re-enacts certain electoral disabilities of women with respect to Local Government.

With that absentmindedness which so often characterises politicians where women's interests are concerned, Mr. John Burns stated of the Franchise Bill that it did not "touch the Local Government Franchise." It is true that the Bill leaves the qualifications of men for Local Government as they were. With regard to women, however, the case is different. The Bill actually takes a retrograde step. The right of married women to vote for the County Council and Borough Council has up till now been left a somewhat moot point. A legal decision in 1872, by which it was declared that married women were incapable of voting in municipal elections, had the effect of debarring them later from voting either for Council or Borough Elections outside London. But by the Act of 1907, it was declared that women were not to be disqualified by sex or marriage from election to any county or borough Council in London or the provinces. As the Act of 1882 (the Municipal Corporation Act) had declared that only electors could stand for election, this Act (the Act of 1907) meant either (a) that married women outside London, not being municipal voters, could not serve as Councillors; or (b) that they were implicitly enfranchised by the phrase "or marriage," and if qualified could both elect and be elected. The point was undecided, and either practice adopted by different revising barristers. Thus, at Birmingham, in September, 1909, the revising barrister allowed the claim of Mrs. C. W. Dixon, a married woman, to vote as a burgess for the City Council of Birmingham. He held that the disability of married women to vote in the Town and County Councils had been removed by the necessary implication contained in the Qualification of Women (County and Borough Councils) Act, 1907, and similarly at Staverton, Glos., the claim of a Mrs. McIlquaham was allowed to stand. Comparatively few revising barristers allowed these claims, but women have succeeded in getting on to the burgess roll in this way in various parts of England, and at this time in the City of Birmingham there are about thirty married women who vote at the Municipal elections, and a married woman, Mrs. Hume Pinsent, is now serving on the Town Council itself. The "Reform" Bill would, however, change this. The electoral disability of married women, hitherto undefined and created incidentally by the absence of a provision providing that a woman otherwise fully qualified but prevented from being registered owing to the fact that she is not a Parliamentary elector, should nevertheless be entitled to be on the burgess roll and the register of County electors, is now rendered statutory. The Bill, as the Women's Local Government Society point out in their letter to the Prime Minister, will "actually worsen the position of women in local government." Mrs. Hume Pinsent, who is doing admirable work at Birmingham, will be disqualified from standing again, and all those married women whose names have been placed on the burgess roll will be struck off.

The inclusion of this disabling clause in the Bill is the straw which shows how the wind blows as far as the Government's dealings with women are concerned, and also throws an interesting side-light on Anti-Suffrage propaganda. Women are being continually lectured by Anti-Suffragists on their duty to serve on local bodies and found fault with for their unwillingness to avail themselves of the powers they have in this direction. In the Conciliation Debate, Lord Helmsley declared that "the whole sphere of Local Government was open to them," and complained, as did also Mr. Harold Baker and Mr. Eugene Wason, that they showed great reluctance to avail themselves of the advantages they now possessed. Miss Violet Markham, in her speech at the Albert Hall, bitterly reproached women with the non-fulfilment of their share of municipal work. That Miss Markham ventured to make this charge—

in possession, as she must have been, of all the facts—is amazing. Miss Markham must have known, for instance, that at present not more than 20 per cent. of municipal electors are women, and of the immense difficulty women now have—even amongst the small number eligible—of getting returned on local bodies. Municipal elections are run almost exclusively on party lines, and increasingly with a view only to the Parliamentary elections. A woman who has no political value is rarely adopted by a political association as candidate, and if she runs as an Independent, the difficulties she has to meet are almost insurmountable. Her expenses are quadrupled, and she has to meet the opposition of all the party organisations. Added to this, last—but a long way not least—she has to contend with the masculine prejudice which still exists in the minds of the electors. Moreover, as stated by an able writer on the subject, "much of this opposition cannot be described as prejudice at all, but arises from the genuine and well-founded fear of those who have been in the habit of feathering their nests at the public expense," and who dread the intrusion of women into public life. The same writer reminds us that during the last London Borough Council elections more than sixty women stood as candidates, and only eight were elected. A large proportion of these unsuccessful candidates were women with a wide experience of social work, who were not adopted by their respective party associations because of their political disabilities. Yet, in face of all this, the Anti-Suffragists taunt women with their unwillingness to come forward and fight a hopeless battle. Finally, upon the introduction of a Bill further reducing the possible number of women municipal voters, and actually taking away from some women the ability they now have to serve on Local Government, not a single "Anti" lifts her voice in protest. Where is Mrs. Humphry Ward? And where is Miss Markham? Is their silence to mean consent, as presumably it did in the case of Sir A. Wright's attack upon women? Do they not resent this encroachment upon women's true sphere? And what of their new Local Government Advancement Committee, formed for the purpose of encouraging women to engage in municipal work? Surely the members of that Society must view with apprehension the intentions of their Anti-Suffragist friends in the Cabinet to curtail the opportunities of women for work in which the Anti-Suffragist Society on the other hand is urging women to play a part. Really, one is reminded of the celebrated Holiday House tea-party, to which Laura invited the guests, but for which, at the eleventh hour, Mrs. Crabtree absolutely declined to provide the tea! Anti-Suffragists bid many apply, but are careful to see that few are chosen.

To speak seriously, amidst all the hypocrisy and lies with which the Woman Suffrage agitation has daily to contend, this farce of the charge brought against women of their unfitness for the political vote, based on the small number of women who now serve on Borough and County Councils, is amongst the most outrageous. But the action of the Government in the matter at this juncture is, after all, what is most vitally interesting as it is most symptomatic and far-reaching.

That a Cabinet of which Mr. Lloyd George is a member should choose this moment for rendering statutory the electoral disabilities of married women, throws a lurid light upon the sincerity of politicians. Mr. Lloyd George based his opposition to the Conciliation Bill on the exclusion of the married woman. If any class is entitled to the franchise it is the married working woman!—is the cry of the Anti-Suffragist when a limited measure for Women's Enfranchisement is before the House, or again, "A woman may have enjoyed a vote before marriage, but she automatically loses it by marriage, and after that her only gateway to the Franchise is through widowhood or divorce!" The enthusiasm for the married woman's vote becomes so positively blinding when a measure like the Conciliation Bill to enfranchise women on the Local Government Register is under discussion, that unless millions of them can be enfranchised Mr. Lloyd George and his like reject it with indignation. On the other hand, when the Government bring forward a Bill in which the married woman is definitely ousted from local administrative work, not a word of protest comes from these gentlemen. So much for the so-called Suffragists in the Cabinet. "By their works ye shall know them." This latest trick on the part of the Government is in line with their underhand attack on women's claims as a whole. It ought to rouse more women to the absurdity of the Anti-Suffragist half-way house position. If "nature" sanctions the exercise of the municipal vote, presumably women should be free to extend and maintain their ability to exercise it, and this they will never be until they can defend their right against political attack. The statutory imposition of electoral disability on married women is a minor issue in the Franchise Bill, but it stamps the Bill as an Anti-Suffrage measure, and the Cabinet from which it emanates as both Anti-Suffrage and Anti-Liberal.

ODE

TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

The Times announces that a Choir of Industrial Boys will greet Mr. Asquith by singing an Ode upon his arrival in Dublin, and the following Pindaric verses have been sent to us as suitable for the occasion:—

Who is this that slinks to land,
Crawling from a secret ship?
Dumb with fear he seems to stand,
Dreading an awful word on every lip;
Warders watch on either hand,
Lest man or woman venture nigh,
Round he casts his bodeful eye
Like a poor creature trembling to his doom;
Is it a slave recaptured for the whip?
Or from what house of maniacs does he come?

This is he who holds the rein
Of a mighty kingdom's power,
Guides the fleets that rule the main,
Gives the word for peace or war;
Dominant far within the State,
High he stands, beneath the King,
England's most exalted thing,
Greatly daring to be great;
Step by step he won to fame,
Preaching still a people free,
And his party's chosen name
Echoes the sound of Liberty;
Still for that party's cause
Proclaiming freedom's laws,
He told of rights with British air imbued,
Extolled our liberties above all price;
Still o'er his head we see a banner waved,
Bearing "Trust Asquith" on the scroll inscribed;
Is it not a banner with a strange device,
When half his country's race he holds enslaved?

Draw round him, warders, lest he hear
Whisper of freedom's now detested word;
Let none assault that craven ear
With truth once gladly spoken, gladly heard;
And 'mid your armed array
Lead him upon his way,
Soothing his mind to mitigated fear,
Till at the last he gains
Escape from savage indignation's hate,
And sits a prisoner in the hall of State;
Tyrants always are in chains.
Ah! 'tis no matter how you crowd,
Nor with what wealth the feast is set;
A voice in torment pierces to him yet,
Unheard by all beside, it calls aloud;
Vainly he brims the dear oblivion's bowl,
No draught can still that intermittent cry,
Plaguing the guilty, haunted soul
With shrieks of distant misery,
Where women, captive for the right,
Cry under filthy outrage day and night;
But some are silent now, silent as in their shroud.

How should a thing so base
In treachery unto freedom bring
Her freedom now to Ireland's race,
Or heal an ancient suffering?
O deep betrayer of the cause you led,
False to yourself and to all else beside,
They wreathe no shamrock for a treacherous head;
Crawl back by stealth, crawl back across the tide!
We would not wish you destiny like his
Whom with his hardened heart the sea o'erthrew;
Rather, in perfect hate, we pray for you
Long life, long life, unhappy—life that is
Blasted with failure every passing day
In gradual degradation, while the hearse
Of your dead self drives nightly up the way
To your soul's pillow; nor let the ancient curse
Of tyrants cease to dog you, when dismayed
You gaze upon the virtue you have lost,
And wither, knowing what you have betrayed,
How fair she is, how fair, though tempest-tossed.

H. W. N.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Miss Olive Fergus, Prisoners' Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C., will be glad to answer all enquiries and will be glad to hear from all prisoners recently released.

London Meetings.

Mr. Gerald Gould will be one of the speakers at the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, on Monday next, July 22, at 3.15 p.m. Mrs. Mansel will take the chair. The speakers at the Steinway Hall on Thursday, July 25, at 8 p.m., will be Miss Annie Kenney and others. These meetings are held weekly, and admission is free.

Demonstrations.

Readers are reminded of the Demonstrations on Streatham Common to-morrow, Saturday, July 20, at 5 p.m., and in Finsbury Park on Sunday, July 21, at 3 p.m. For further particulars see page 690.

MILITANCY!

"How Beggarly appear Arguments before a Defiant Deed."—Walt Whitman.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

Mr. Lloyd George's mode of keeping "Joy Day" was peculiar. He scolded his critics and expounded the merits of the Insurance Act in a building ingeniously packed with docile followers, and guarded like a mediæval fortress. He approached by stealth and entered by a ruse. His safe departure after the meeting was made possible only by the aid of foot and mounted police, who emptied the streets at the rear of the Kennington Theatre. No woman was admitted to hear the arguments of this great champion of ladies (as a simple speaker afterwards styled him), and unoffending male citizens of South London, unless approved beforehand, were not vouchsafed the opportunity of listening to a sermon to the already converted! But in spite of the meticulous care of the devoted organisers, Suffragists were present, and by the excitement which their protests caused averted a part of the feeling of satiety which a humdrum "one-man show," of the usual Lloyd-Georgian type, is apt to produce. Although the bulk of the audience consisted of faithful supporters, jarring elements were early manifested. Noise and squabbles in the gallery mingled inharmoniously with "The Wearing of the Green" and "The Minstrel Boy." Shouts of "I'm going to sit in front," "No, you won't," "Get out, you rascal," "Sit down there," "Order, please," and the like, interfered with the efforts of the musicians.

Before Mr. Lloyd George took his seat, he encountered upon the stage itself a genuine champion of women; and so excessive was the zeal of the Georgian guards to prevent the Suffragist from questioning the Chancellor that in the confusion both appear to have fallen to the floor. Mr. Lloyd George arose quickly, however, and limped after the Chairman to the front of the platform. An onlooker whose position for seeing was better than that of the writer states that he observed a commotion at the right side of the stage; men rushed together, struggled, and shouted. One of the great side wings, representing a tree of British oak, began to fall slowly forward; and it was only by considerable exertions on the part of some of those seated on the stage that a catastrophe of ill omen was averted; for it must have been evident to every member of the audience that the wing nearly fell upon the persons beneath. Meanwhile, from the dress circle it could be seen that a furious struggle was proceeding behind the falling wing, and just before the wing began to tilt forward, the figure of a young man was seen; apparently in the act of placing his hand on the shoulder of a man at that part of the stage where people passed to the front. The commotion subsided, the tree-wing was removed and put on one side, and Mr. Lloyd George made his appearance, as I have stated, together with the Chairman. Something untoward seemed to have happened. The Chairman leaned forward to the Chancellor and asked him something. The Chancellor rather excitedly shook his head, and putting his hand to his shoulder, apparently indicated that something had occurred to him there. A gentleman sitting on the left of the Chancellor brushed some dust from his clothes. Mr. Lloyd George seemed agitated, and for a while his remarks were very haltingly delivered. Presently, after coming to an almost complete stoppage, he borrowed the Chairman's hat, on which to place his notes, remarking, "The Chairman got a very good speech out of that hat."

This unlucky jest gave an opening for a particularly effective protest by a Suffragist in the Upper Circle. "Will you get votes for women out of that hat?" he called out in a clear, ringing voice. Instantly the stewards "pounced" dragged out the protester with great violence, and flung him to the ground at the bottom of the staircase. I understood the Chancellor here to remark, "Don't turn him out; let him alone," but I am not sure of the exact words.

A little later, Mr. Lloyd George admitted that the Insurance Act was unpopular, and that it had caused the loss of an election in Manchester. A voice then called out, "You will not lose many more elections." The Chancellor replied in a somewhat involved fashion, and I noticed that no one attempted to turn out that interrupter. Yet, a few minutes afterwards, when Mr. Lloyd George dilated upon Tory wickedness in encouraging people to resist the Insurance Act and to break the law, and a member of one of the two men-suffragists' fighting societies asked, "Why do you drive the women to break it?" stewards fell upon him on all sides. He was thrown, cut and bleeding, breathless and hatless, into the street. There he received very different treatment. Men shook him by the hand, cheered and pointed him out to the people, saying, "Look at him!" "That's how they treat one who dares to say a word for the women in there!" "Bravo! Bravo!" The crowd then took up the cheering, and continued it for some time.

Presently the Chancellor, referring to *The Times*, remarked: "Let me inform my suffragist friends, if there are any of

them left, that it was all for punishing the window breakers, all for forcibly feeding them, and I have no doubt that if they (*The Times*) broke the law they would like to have the same principle applied to themselves when they got inside." At this point a man in the pit shouted, "Suffragists are political offenders." Thereupon the Cabinet Minister remarked, "He looks a very harmless sort of person," and, for a wonder, this protester was not then ejected.

Later on, when Mr. Lloyd George had stated that altogether about five and a half millions of money under the Insurance Act would be devoted annually to doctoring, nursing, and sanatorium purposes, someone at the back of the theatre enquired, "What are you going to do for Votes for Women?" He was summarily ejected, without mercy or compunction; and the Chancellor ploughed ahead to his peroration. The only remaining incident of note was an absurd remark by Captain Norton, M.P., when moving a resolution of thanks, that "if ladies were present, they would be loudest in their praises of Lloyd George, for he was their greatest champion!"

After the meeting was over, a man outside the building asked me whether the meeting was "quiet." He expressed great surprise when I told him that there had been many interruptions, and a great deal of noise.

When the Chancellor left, hoots were quite as much in evidence as cheers. So ended the joy-meeting!

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

Mr. Lloyd George by the coat collar and raising his fist in such a way as to convey to those who saw what happened the impression that he intended to strike the right hon. gentleman in the face with his fist. The result of the immediate intervention of the police was that the defendant was prevented from actually delivering a blow, but so tightly did he hold the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he pulled the right hon. gentleman to the ground.

This, he proceeded, was not by any means the first time upon which a Minister of the Crown had been assaulted, either in the execution of some Ministerial function or at some political function, and from the point of view of the authorities it was considered that the time had come when these matters had become very serious indeed. If a Minister of the Crown was not to be allowed to make a political speech upon a political occasion without being subjected to this sort of thing, then it would be impossible for a gentleman of perhaps a less robust constitution, or perhaps less vigorous habit, than Mr. Lloyd George to venture to make a political speech at all for fear of the consequences. If he proved, as counsel ventured to think he would be able to do, that this was a deliberate attack—an attack intended seriously to injure Mr. Lloyd George, or, perhaps, to prevent him from accomplishing his purpose of making a political speech—then, he submitted, the case was one of a serious character.

Evidence of Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Lloyd George was then sworn and examined by Mr. Humphreys.

Were you attending a meeting on Saturday afternoon last at Kennington Theatre?—I was.



Block kindly sent by "Lloyd's Weekly."

L. N. 4.

Arrest of Mr. Gray.

POLICE COURT SEQUEL.

After the meeting Mr. Lloyd George went to the Police Station, and charged Mr. Gray, who was in custody. He was admitted to bail, and appeared on Monday afternoon before Mr. Baggallay at Lambeth Police Court. The charge was one of "unlawfully assaulting the Right Hon. D. Lloyd George by seizing him by the coat and pulling him to the ground, and threatening to strike him, at Kennington Theatre." The charge sheet was signed by Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Travers Humphreys (instructed by Mr. William Lewis) prosecuted on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions, and Mr. G. Herbert Head (instructed by Messrs. Hatchett-Jones, Bisgood and Marshall) defended. The police were represented by Superintendent Quinn, of New Scotland Yard. A number of Suffragists were in the court.

Mr. Lloyd George was given a seat at the solicitor's table by the side of Dr. Macnamara.

Mr. Travers Humphreys said the evidence seemed to show that the assault was a carefully planned one, a deliberate one, and one which, if it had not been prevented by the police, might have had quite a serious effect upon Mr. Lloyd George. The assault consisted of the defendant seizing

Was that a political meeting, at which you were advertised to speak and intended to speak?—That is so.

Did you arrive at the theatre a few minutes before three o'clock?—I think about a quarter to three.

Were you accompanied by anyone?—I was accompanied by the Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, Dr. Macnamara, and Mr. Wedgwood Benn, one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury.

In order to get to the platform from the entrance at which you arrived did you pass through some scenery at the back of the theatre?—Behind some scenery.

What was the first thing you noticed in regard to the assault?—I think I had just come to the last wing, I think you call them, when the prisoner rushed out and very violently took hold of the collar of my coat, and said something. I really don't remember what it was. I cannot recollect the words.

The Clerk: Seized you with both hands? Mr. Lloyd George: Both hands, that is my recollection of it. Then someone rushed forward and seized him, but he did not let go, and I was pulled down violently to the floor. I soon got up. Then I intervened with Dr. Macnamara, to prevent him being very roughly handled. He was handed over to the police, I think.

Mr. Humphreys: Were you being escorted at the time by two police officers?—There was one police officer—Inspector Buckley.

Was he walking quite close to you when the assault occurred?—Yes, he was quite close to me.

There was another officer—Sergeant Randall. Did you afterwards go to Carter Street Police Station and formally charge the defendant with assault?—I did.

So far as you know, have you ever seen the defendant before?—I think so. I think I saw him at the India Office when the Prime Minister was assaulted.

Have you ever been brought into personal contact with him before?—I am not quite certain about that. I rather think he came up to me at the India Office.

Cross-Examined.

Mr. Head: The whole thing, I suppose, was almost momentary?—It happened very suddenly.

The moment his hands touched you, may I take it, instantly those people who were with you were upon him?—I do not think that is quite a description of what happened. He grabbed me very violently just here (by the coat-collar).

He made some remark, "Why don't you give justice to women?"—Oh, no, that certainly was not the remark.

What was the remark, then?—I really cannot say, but I am sure it was not that.

I put it to you that it had reference to the problem of giving the women the vote?—I don't know. I am perfectly certain he never said anything about justice to women.

Are you unable to say at all what his remark was?—I really cannot tell you. Since I don't recollect I don't want to repeat what I think of it.

I put it to you that at the moment the people caught hold of defendant he was instantly thrown to the ground and the scenery fell on him?—Well, of that I am not quite certain. All I know is that I was dragged to the ground and my hat knocked off. I seemed to be covered with dust when I got up.

I put it to you that you were borne to the ground in the general mêlée?—No, he was grabbing me very firmly. He pulled me down. That I am perfectly certain of.

The defendant was kicked and struck by those who were awaiting you?—I only saw a struggle. He was severely handled. I think he would have been pretty severely handled if it had not been for the intervention of Dr. Macnamara and myself.

Did you hear one of the crowd say, "Let's strangle him"?—No, I did not hear that. I saw the people were very angry, and I was afraid some harm might be done. His clothes were considerably torn?—I did not see that.

When you went to the Carter Street Police Station to charge him you suggested that he used abusive language to you?—Yes.

Did he ask what abusive language he used?—No, I don't think he did.

Do you remember any abusive language?—I think he said, "You scoundrel!"

The Word "Hireling."

I think you used the word "Hireling" to him, Mr. Lloyd George?—No, I am quite prepared to use it, but I don't think I did.

Have you any ground for using it?—I have very good grounds, but I do not think it is relevant.

I put it to you that all the prisoner did was to put his hands lightly on your shoulder, and say, "Why don't you give justice to women?" and that what happened after was caused by the people in attendance?—No, that is not true.

Mr. Humphreys (re-examining): Did anyone touch you except the defendant?—No.

When he was seized by other persons was there anything to prevent his leaving your collar?—No, nothing at all.

Detective-Inspector Buckley, giving evidence as to what he saw, said Mr. Gray, who had been standing with some stewards on one side of the platform, rushed forward as the Chancellor entered, and exclaiming, "Lloyd George, you blackguard," caught hold of him by the collar of the right side of the coat by the right hand. At the same time the defendant had his left hand upraised, with his fist clenched.

At that moment Sergeant Randall and witness threw themselves upon the prisoner. In the struggle the prisoner still retained his hold of the Chancellor's coat, and Mr. Lloyd George went down with him.

Mr. Humphreys: Is it correct to say that the defendant lightly laid his hands upon the Chancellor's shoulder?—No, it is not.

Cross-examined, the sergeant said he was of opinion that if he had not interfered the Chancellor would have been seriously assaulted. He did not hear Mr. Gray say, "Why don't you give justice to women?" He believed the defendant was rather roughly handled by the stewards. The Chancellor intervened, and said, "Don't touch him."

Outside the Theatre.

Sub-divisional Inspector Wright stated that he was on duty outside the theatre when he saw defendant thrust into the street. He walked some fifty yards down

the street, when, in consequence of what Detective-sergeant McGrath told him, witness stopped defendant and said: "I understand you have assaulted the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I shall have to take you to Carter Street Police Station, pending inquiries." The defendant replied:—

"I only took hold of his coat, when a lot of others poured on me, and we all went to the ground together."

At the station he searched the prisoner, and found a bag containing a small quantity of flour upon him. The defendant said, that was the original intention.

At this point in the proceedings Mr. Lloyd George, who said he had some questions to answer in the House of Commons, left the court.

Cross-examined, Inspector Wright said the defendant had two or three buttons off his waistcoat. There was a bruise on his forehead, and a little blood on one of his fingers.

Mr. Gray's Evidence.

Mr. Gray then went into the witness-box and gave evidence on his own behalf. He said that when he entered the theatre by the stage door he passed through a lobby of some sort, and came to the platform. He was directed to his seat, which was on the other side of the stage. To get at it he had to pass by some scenery at the back of the stage. As he was passing along he saw a file of men coming in the other direction, and he noticed amongst them the Chancellor. He caught hold of the Chancellor's coat by his right hand or both hands (he was not sure which). He believed he put his right hand on the Chancellor's shoulder, and was about to put his left on the other shoulder when he was pulled off.

Mr. Head: Did you raise your hand to strike the Chancellor?

Mr. Baggallay: Don't put two questions in one. (To defendant): Did you raise your hand?

Defendant: I have no recollection of doing it.

Mr. Baggallay: That answers the other.

Mr. Head: Did you make any remark to him?—Only "Why don't you give justice to women?" There was such a noise at the time that I quite believe he did not hear me.

It is suggested that you said, "Lloyd George, you blackguard." Is there any truth in that?—None. Did you use the word "scoundrel"?—No. Some people rushed at me, and to save myself I retained my hold of the Chancellor.

The Magistrate: Were you holding him, or putting your hand on him? If you retained your hold you were holding him?—I do not know whether, finding myself falling, I grasped that shoulder.

Mr. Head: Had you, in putting your hand on him, any intention of pulling the Chancellor to the ground?—None whatever.

Had you any intention of causing any physical injury to the Chancellor?—None.

What happened next?—I was seized by a number of stewards, and they seemed intent on hurting me as much as they could.

Tell us what happened to you.

The Magistrate: That is not material.

Mr. Head: Tell us what was said to you.

The Magistrate: That is not material.

Mr. Head: How long did this mêlée last?—I suppose about half to three-quarters of a minute. Then they got me up, and one party tried to drag me out of one door, and the other party tried to drag me out by another.

And eventually you got out of the hall?—Yes.

Then later on, I think, Mr. Lloyd George came down and charged you?—He asked if I realised that I owed my life to him and to the intervention of Dr. Macnamara.

And did you make any remark as to the violence or otherwise of the assault?—I denied the violence of the assault.

Was anything said then about abusive language?—The Chancellor then said I used abusive language. I asked him what it was. He could not remember—naturally.

Did you use abusive language?—No.

With reference to the other remark passed by the Chancellor in the box, are you in any way paid for what you have done?—No.

By Mr. Humphreys.

Why did you go to the meeting?—I went with the intention of bringing forward the Chancellor's attitude on Woman's Suffrage.

Is that another way of saying, assaulting the Chancellor?—No.

Did you go there for the purpose of making a disturbance of some sort?—Yes.

The Magistrate: To make a disturbance?—Yes.

Mr. Humphreys: Did you originally intend that that bag of flour should take part in the disturbance?—Yes.

How? How did you intend to use it?—I do not think I need reply to that question.

The Magistrate: You decline to answer?

Tell me, why didn't you wait until the Chancellor was on the platform, and then make your political protest, or whatever it was?—Well, I did not have time later on.

When you went to that hall did you mean to assault the Chancellor?—No.

Or touch him?—No.

What do you mean by "assault"?—

Were you excited when you assaulted him?—You know, you have admitted technical

assault upon him. I mean, a short word for the placing of the hand on the shoulder—we call it an assault. When you did that, were you excited?—Not in the least.

You can't recollect whether you put one hand or two on his shoulder?—Mind you, the whole thing happened in about forty seconds, and I was so badly treated afterwards that I probably did not remember.

Mr. Victor Prout described the scene as he witnessed it from the dress circle.

He said: "We were waiting for the entrance of the Chancellor, when a young man seemed to put out his hand. I saw a hand come out and immediately there was great excitement, a rush of people, and immediately the whole thing collapsed. Meanwhile there was a great fight going on."

In reply to Mr. Travers Humphreys, Mr. Prout said he went to the meeting to hear the speakers, and also, if he saw the opportunity, to make an interjection in connection with the question of Woman's Suffrage. The opportunity did arise, and he was turned out of the hall. He knew nothing about the incident beyond what he saw.

Mr. Head asked the magistrate to consider the case as far as possible entirely as a legal question, on the evidence. It had been suggested in the opening speech that great harm might have been caused to the Chancellor; that this young man had gone to the meeting, and if he had not been checked serious damage might have occurred to the Chancellor. Mr. Gray said that he went there without any intention of doing any harm to the Chancellor at all. It was evident that his motives were in no way such as to lead to anything like serious trouble, but that he went desiring to make some form of political protest. The evidence as to what he actually did, from the witnesses for the prosecution, was not entirely consistent. Mr. Lloyd George said that he seized him with both hands; the inspector said that he seized him with one hand and appeared to threaten him with the other. What was plain was that the moment that this action, whatever it was, took place, there was a hasty and violent rush made at this young man, and a considerable mêlée was the result. Of course, under circumstances of excitement like that, it was only to be expected that the evidence of different witnesses as to what they saw must differ, and one thing, he thought, came out clearly, that the actual thing which this young man did was in the original instance to place his hands—either one hand or two hands—on the shoulders of Mr. Lloyd George. It was obvious that he had got one hand there, and from the evidence it seemed that he had got the other. He had sworn on oath that when he did this he said, "Why don't you give justice to women?" Instantly he was surrounded and hustled, and it was more than natural, it was obvious, that if he had his two hands on Mr. Lloyd George's shoulders, he would clutch the one thing that he could to save himself from falling, which apparently was what he did, and from that it was suggested that it was his deliberate intention to pull Mr. Lloyd George to the ground. He submitted upon the evidence that he had committed a technical assault.

The Magistrate: Not a technical assault.

Mr. Head: Well, he has committed an assault by placing his hands on the shoulders of the Chancellor.

The Magistrate: That is not technical.

Mr. Head: Well, I use the word "assault" in so far as it is technical. He has doubtless done wrong in placing his hands on the shoulders of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and asking him a question, but everything else, I submit, that happened subsequently to that was nothing for which he was to blame, and I shall ask you, in dealing with him, to deal with him simply as if he had gone to the Chancellor and placed his two hands on his shoulders and said, "Why don't you give justice to women?"; and if you deal with him in that light I submit that it is a case with which you can deal extremely lightly.

I would say one word more, and it is this—that this young man has been considerably punished already for his action, that the treatment he received from the stewards and the crowd at the time, meted out a considerable amount of punishment. I would therefore ask you, sir, to adopt the attitude I have suggested to you.

I ask you to deal with him on those lines, leaving out, if I may say so with the greatest respect, everything which has happened outside this case, with which we have no concern here; and deal with the case in the manner pointed out—as to how serious an assault has been committed, that he merely put his hands and asked this question. Everything that happened afterwards, sir, was owing to the natural desire of this young man to save himself from falling.

The Sentence.

In giving sentence the Magistrate said:

With one of your first remarks I agree—that we have no politics here. We have to deal with what has come before us as evidence. With the other I do not agree—that we have not to consider what passed afterwards. Magistrates are supposed to know when it becomes necessary to punish severely. It is not necessary to punish severely when it is practically a first instance, but when it happens constantly, then it becomes necessary for the magistrate to deal as seriously with the case as if the consequences had been serious. In this case the consequences might have been very serious. This young man—

foolish he may be—went to this meeting intending to make himself a nuisance. The Chancellor of the Exchequer says he has seen him before at the India Office, and the defendant in the box has not denied it. Therefore, I must take it that he was present. Therefore, it is not the first occasion. He is known to have done this before, and I am quite satisfied that he assaulted the Chancellor and intended to assault him. I daresay he did not mean to do him much harm, but he went there with the intention of assaulting him. He went there concerned with a question which had nothing to do with the subject of the meeting; therefore, he went there in order to make himself a nuisance. Ministers of the Crown are entitled to protection as are other people, and therefore they must be protected. These things must be dealt with as strongly as the magistrate is able to deal with them. In this case he must go to prison for two months, with hard labour.

Replying to Mr. Gray, who asked if he might have the usual privileges, the magistrate replied, "None."

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Sir,—I desire to call the attention of your readers to a statement on oath made by Mr. Lloyd George in the witness box at Lambeth Police Court on Monday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in being cross-examined, was asked whether he had used the word "hiring" to Mr. Charles Gray. In reply he said "No, I am quite prepared to use it, but I do not think that I did." Pressed as to whether he had any grounds for that assertion, Mr. Lloyd George answered, "I have very good grounds, but I do not think it is relevant."

It is not the first time that Mr. Lloyd George has given utterance to insinuations of this kind. Similar charges were made by him at Newcastle and Queen's Hall, London, in 1909, and at the Paragon Music Hall, London, on November 21, 1910. On the latter date, after the meeting, the writer and a fellow-member of the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement met the Chancellor outside Gatti's Restaurant in the Strand and took the opportunity of remonstrating with him for making these groundless accusations. The day following, the late Treasurer of the Union addressed an open letter to Mr. Lloyd George demanding the substantiation or withdrawal of the "hiring" assertion. No notice was taken, however, of the request, and we find the charge repeated in a police court on Monday.

The occupation of the man who was sentenced to two months' hard labour is that of a student for holy orders in the Congregational Church. Neither he nor any member of the Union, with which I have been officially connected since its inception, has ever received payment of any kind (excepting the blows of "Liberal" stewards), and I challenge Mr. Lloyd George to prove or withdraw what can only be characterised as a foul libel on a man of honour and high principle.—Yours faithfully,

VICTOR D. DUVAL

(Hon. Sec. Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement).

13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.,

July 16, 1912.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement makes a special and urgent appeal for funds to defray the expenses incurred for legal advice and assistance in the case of Mr. Gray.

It certainly seemed strange that a "Joy" meeting should be inaugurated by the principal figure in the celebration entering the temple of temporary happiness by a back door, instead of driving through what should have been an avenue of enthusiastically cheering people.

There was a sudden crash, the door was thrown open, and a dark, well-dressed young man was flung head foremost into the street. When he picked himself up he was half dazed, one of his hands was bleeding, and there was an ugly mark over his left eye.

The ejected man was at once hailed sympathetically by the crowd and cheered. An inspector had spoken to him just after he had been thrown out of the building, and this official now followed him and took him to the station.—The Globe.

ARREST AT NUNEHAM PARK.

According to the Times of Monday, July 15, an arrest to which considerable importance is attached took place shortly before one o'clock on Saturday morning in the grounds of Nuneham House, Oxfordshire, the residence of Mr. Harcourt, M.P., the Colonial Secretary. The Times says:

"The night watchman, while going through the park, discovered two respectably dressed women close to the house. As they were unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves a constable intimated that it would be his duty to detain them. A struggle ensued and one of the women got away. The other was arrested. A search was made, and in the river at the bottom of the slope was a Canadian canoe, and it was evident that by this means the women had obtained access to the park. In the boat was a quantity of wearing apparel and various papers."

"At the Bullingdon Petty Sessions on Saturday," says the Daily Telegraph, "Helen Craggs, who refused to give her address or any information as to her identity, was charged with being found on

enclosed premises, namely, Nuneham House, at 12.50 a.m. on Saturday, with supposed intent to commit a felony, namely, to set fire to the premises. The defendant pleaded guilty.

"Police-constable Gadden said he found the prisoner, with a companion, standing close to some creepers on the wall at the east side of the north wing of Nuneham House. He asked them what they were doing, and the prisoner said, 'We have come to look round the house.' Witness observed, 'It is a very nice time of night to look round the house.' He inquired where they came from, and they replied that they came up the river and had a canoe. The prisoner then asked him to let her go, but he told her she had not given a satisfactory account of herself. A struggle ensued, and her companion escaped. He handed the prisoner over to the house porter. A basket was near the prisoner, and in this he found a can of methylated spirits, a tin of spirits of petroleum, and a bottle of turpentine."

"Prisoner: You may like to smell the large bottle again. I think you are mistaken. The smell is rather deceptive."

"The magistrates and deputy chief constable endeavoured to ascertain what was in the bottle by smelling, but were unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion."

"Witness, continuing, said he also found a box of matches, four papers, twelve fire-lighters, and nine picklocks, whilst in a small satchel there was an electric torch, a glass cutter, and another box of matches."

"The deputy chief constable applied for a remand for a week, when he said he would be able to offer further evidence. He wished, he said, to have the contents of the tins analysed."

"Prisoner was remanded in custody."

The case comes up at Oxford on Saturday, July 20.

We are asked to announce that a fund has been opened so that Miss Craggs might be ably defended. A correspondent writes: "Her fine courage and unselfish devotion to the Cause during the past four years have endeared her to all, and won their sincere admiration. All contributions and cheques should be sent to Mrs. Mansel, Treasurer (pro tem.), 41, Norfolk Square, W."

SUFFRAGIST COMMITTED FOR TRIAL AT HITCHIN.

The Evening Standard reports that great interest was taken at Hitchin Police Court on Tuesday last in the window-breaking charge against a militant Suffragist, and there was a large attendance of the general public. The accused was Jane Short, an embroidery worker, of the Leys Avenue, Letchworth, who was charged with committing damage at Baldock Post Office to the extent of £5 5s. on the night of July 11. On June 27 she visited Hitchin Post Office and broke several windows. There she was taken into custody, but the postmaster declining to charge her she was released. Later the same night the windows of the Baldock and Letchworth post-offices were broken, but "the miscreants made good their escape."

The first witness was an officer named Grey, who said that at 11.25 p.m. on Thursday last he received word from the postmaster at Baldock that a woman had broken three windows. When he arrived at the post office he saw the accused detained there by the postmaster. Witness saw that three panes of glass were broken, and that two stones were lying on the pavement. In her satchel were three other large stones. Witness conveyed her to the police station, and on being charged she replied: "I admit breaking the windows; it is all through the Government. I don't think they have treated us women fairly in not giving us a vote."

Further evidence was given by Alfred Woods, postmaster, as to the damage.

Miss Short reserved her defence, and was committed to the Hertford Quarter Sessions on October 14, bail of two £25 surties and her own in £25 being allowed.

PILLAR BOXES.

According to Press reports the Liverpool police recently discovered in two pillar-boxes a quantity of spent matches and rags saturated with oil. The authorities state that they are of opinion that it was the work of suffragettes.

It is also stated that a quantity of phosphorus was discovered in another pillar-box, and that, being brought into the open air, the substance burst into flame, having apparently been treated with a chemical.

A number of letters are stated to have been destroyed through a dirty black fluid having been poured into a pillar-box. All these offences, the papers say, were committed in "better-class neighbourhoods."

THE PREMIER'S GARDEN PARTY.

According to the Daily Express a band of "virulent suffragists" attempted to raid the garden party given by the Prime Minister and Mrs. Asquith at 10, Downing Street, on July 11. One "attempted to dart down the corridor," but was "hauled back by the commissionaires." The "furies" then left, and went round to the private entrance to the Premier's garden in the Horse Guards Parade where they were "scornfully repulsed." After this comes an anti-climax, for the paper states that "One of them threw a bundle of handbills over the wall, and was promptly seized by a police officer and taken to the station. She was released after a time."

A HISTORY.

Amongst the very excellent series of handy volumes just issued by Messrs. Jack, Mrs. Fawcett's "Woman's Suffrage" is one that will be read with interest by many. She gives a concise history of the Movement from the days of Mary Wollstonecraft up to within the last few months. Parliament and the private member have not been spared, for the author shows up the trickeries and chicaneries to which they have resorted since the first Woman's Suffrage Bill was introduced. The chapter on the Anti-Suffragists is excellent, the hopelessly illogical and inconsistent position in which they stand is very cleverly and humorously revealed. The writer deals sympathetically with the militant movement, pointing out that "far more violence has been suffered by the Suffragettes than they have caused their opponents to suffer," and again, "Compare the tone of the Press on the strike riots in Wales and elsewhere with the tone of the same papers on the comparatively infinitesimal degree of violence shown by the militant Suffragists. . . . Women are expected to bear every kind of injustice without a choleric word." It is interesting to learn from this book that Mrs. Fawcett has in her possession positive proofs that not long since orders were given to the police not to arrest a certain lady with a well-known and honoured name!

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.

Seldom has the woman's side in a marriage that is not happy been put with such frankness and such insight as in a new book by Mrs. Mitchell Keays, "The Marriage Portion."† It might indeed be called "A Study of Marital Relations," yet such a title would not do justice to a remarkable psychological novel. In the course of a charming story we are given a glimpse of several married couples, none of them entirely unhappy, yet lacking just the spark that makes the whole difference in the most sacred and the most human of relationships. One could give dozens of quotations that touch off the characters in a single sentence:—

If she sometimes suspected that his love for her was that of a big child, selfishly responsive to comfort and the encircling arm, she had learnt to stifle the thought, lest it should cloud for him her smile.

Wonderfully drawn is Mrs. Kilburn: frivolous, handsome, sensual, yet hating sensuality:—

If we were straight out-and-out animals—well, there we'd be! And if we were angels, there'd be no racket. But we're neither one thing nor the other.

When her husband, bound to her only by physical bonds, complains of his wife's unfaithfulness, Adela, the heroine of the book, gives him for a moment a woman's view:—

Is there nothing in your life you do not want her to know? It is women who protect each other—the men love to sneer at the idea of that. Is it any protection to us to insist, as men do, that there shall be one standard for you and another for us?

In one remorseless sketch after another we see the other side—the woman's side—of marriages that to the world look "all right." The characters are excellently drawn, and the whole book is strong and fearless, and although not always pleasant reading, there is one real love story and a "happy ending."

S. B.

"COMMONERS' RIGHTS."

Miss Constance Smedley's latest book, "Commoners' Rights" (Chatto and Windus. 6s.), is the third of a trilogy of novels dealing with family life in its relation to the individual and the community. The story hinges upon the interplay of the struggle of the People for their Rights (exemplified in the preservation of their Common Lands) with the personal relations of a county Squire and his wife, on whose property the particular Common in question is situated. The wife, Georgina, espouses the cause of the People—to the pious horror of the county families around, including, at first, her husband and his relations. However, the optimistic and loving faith of Georgina overcomes all difficulties, carries all her projects to a successful issue, converts her husband to her own views, and makes all end happily for family and People alike. Georgina is a character we have met in various guises in each of Miss Smedley's novels we have read. However, she is such a delightful character, so cheerful and invigorating, that we can't meet her too often!

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil." By Jane Addams. (London: Macmillan and Co. Price, 4s. 6d. net.)

"Initiation: The Perfecting of Man." By Mrs. Annie Besant. (London: The Theosophical Publishing Society. Price, 2s. 6d. net.)

"Ducdame. A Book of Verse." By P. R. Bennett. (London: Elliot Stock. Price, 2s. net.)

"The Pain of the World." By Flora Ames. (London: The Key Publishing Company. Price, 6s.)

"Shams." By Hugo Ames. (London: The Key Publishing Company. Price, 6s. net.)

"Women's Influence on the Progress of Knowledge" was incorrectly acknowledged in last week's issue. Its price is 6d. net.

* "Women's Suffrage." A Short History of a Great Movement. By Millicent Garrett Fawcett, LL.D. (London, T. C. and G. C. Jack. People's Books Series. Price 6d. net.)

† (Grant Richards, Limited. 6s.)

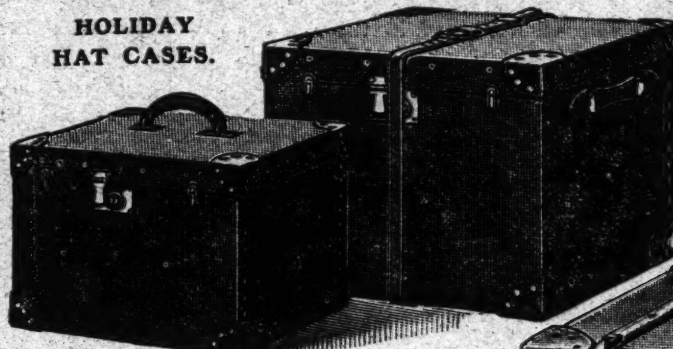


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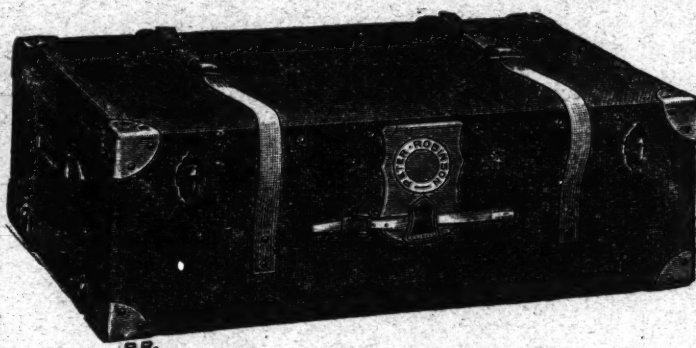
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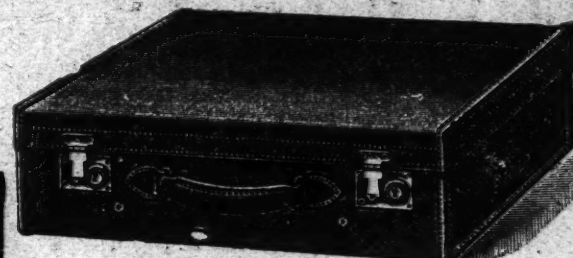


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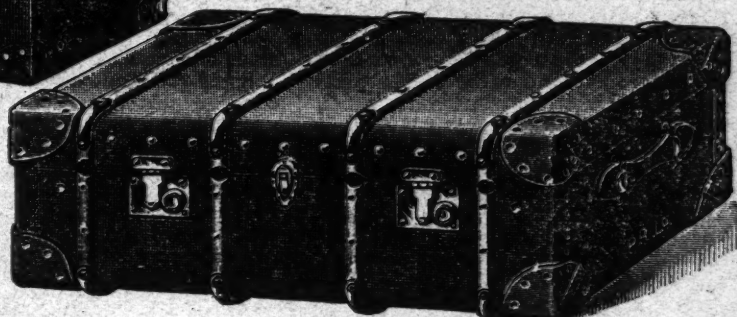


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"VOTES FOR WOMEN" HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN.

A fine response has already been made to our announcement of this year's Holiday Campaign. Letters pour in every day from members who are full of ideas for spreading the sale of the paper during their summer holiday. Two of these are sending out six decorated donkey carts and organising a tour for each of them in various market towns. Others are arranging to hold stalls on the beach or in the market place, and local flower shows will offer a similar opportunity for selling and advertising the paper. Others write that they mean to attend regattas in decorated boats; two members are already at work—we should, of course, say, at play!—in the west of Wales, hawking the paper through the villages; another is getting up a camping party on the South Coast, which will carry on the campaign vigorously from all its stopping places; and someone else writes that she is going to travel in Belgium and will sell the paper and make it known in the pensions there. A good suggestion, which comes from a correspondent who means to carry it out herself, is to get the paper advertised on the screen at cinematograph entertainments in holiday places, and to sell it to the audience either inside or outside the hall; also to try to arrange "Votes for Women" benefit nights at local entertainments of all kinds. Many other schemes are on foot, and we expect to hear of still more, knowing the inventive ability and the enthusiasm of the W.S.P.U. directly it makes up its mind to carry a thing through. Its Leaders are abroad, recovering from the effects of what they have gone through, this year, for the sake of the Cause. When they come home again in the autumn, let them be greeted with the news that the circulation of VOTES FOR WOMEN has been doubled in their absence—and by Suffragette holiday-makers! Ordinary people like to do nothing when they go for a holiday. The W.S.P.U. at play means business!

Let us, therefore, be businesslike. To begin with, everybody anxious to help, whether much or little, should at once send in her name, her permanent and holiday addresses, and the date and locality of her holiday, to Mrs. Ayrton-Gould, 4, Clement's Inn, London, W.C., who will then be able to put her in touch with others, or, if she prefers to work independently, will gladly help her with practical suggestions. In this way people can be grouped all over the country, and holiday-makers who have not already made their plans will perhaps be accommodated

and betake themselves to a district that has no Suffragette in it, if such can be found (which is doubtful). The sooner this is done the sooner will the campaign be got into working order.

Secondly, the campaign must be made as gay and attractive as possible, to distinguish it from ordinary workaday propaganda. To this end the W.S.P.U. will be glad to lend decorations for carts, boats, &c., if application is made to Mrs. Ayrton-Gould; but these must be considered as an extra adornment only. The essential decorations will be those that plainly advertise the paper, VOTES FOR WOMEN, and should be ordered as soon as possible. These are: (1) The special purple, white, and green flag (now ready, at 4, Clement's Inn, and at the W.S.P.U. shops), price 1s. 3d. for the first one, and 1s. each for others ordered at the same time, or if taken away by purchaser. These will be on view at the Pavilion and Steinway Hall meetings. (2) The special poster, designed by Miss Hilda Dallas (in preparation), and obtainable in the same way, price 3d. for the first one, and 2d. each for others ordered at the same time.

Thirdly, the Holiday Campaign must have permanent results. The circulation of VOTES FOR WOMEN must be permanently raised. Those who buy the paper once will want to buy it again. Therefore, facilities must be offered them for doing this: (1) By inducing them to take out a yearly subscription; (2) by making it obvious to newsagents everywhere that it is good business to stock VOTES FOR WOMEN always. Being business men, they will readily see this if in every town visited this summer by Suffragettes the paper is well advertised by the special poster, which is so attractive that everyone will be only too glad to display it in windows or on blank walls. The Suffragette holiday-maker should, in fact, make a point of securing a newsagent who will stock VOTES FOR WOMEN in every place she visits, so that, after her departure, the seed she has planted may grow. We shall be glad in this column to print during the Holiday Campaign months the names of newsagents in provincial centres who undertake to supply the paper, if these are guaranteed and sent to us by the member of the W.S.P.U. who is conducting the local campaign.

Lastly, we guarantee that the paper shall be worth buying during the holiday months. Many well-known writers have already promised to contribute to its columns, and we hope next week to publish some of their names.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND
June 29 to July 12.

Already acknowledged—£129,982 18 4	
Mrs. and Miss L. Churchill	0 5 0
Mrs. R. F. Jones	4 0 0
Miss Alice Heale	2 0 0
Miss R. Mary Davis	0 10 0
Miss Helen Gratton	1 5 0
Miss I. Abraham, B.A.	10 0 0
Mrs. Barnes	0 5 0
Miss Constance Collier (earned in prison)	0 3 6
Miss Ellison Gibb (do.)	0 3 6
Miss Winifred Bray (do.)	0 2 10
Miss Eileen Casey (do.)	0 3 0
Miss D. Evans (do.)	0 3 6
Miss G. Cheffins (do.)	0 3 0
Miss C. Craig (do.)	0 3 0
Miss Carver (do.)	0 2 10
Miss Janet Green (do.)	0 3 5
Miss Dorothy Bowker (do.)	0 3 3
Miss Shipley (do.)	0 3 6
Miss Florence White (do.)	0 3 4
Miss Nelly Neave (do.)	0 1 5
Miss C. A. Marsh (do.)	0 3 6
Mrs. Emily Daval (do.)	0 3 0
Miss Olive Walton (do.)	0 3 6
Miss Constance Collier (D.X. Ward)	10 0 0
Miss G. Cheffins (do.)	0 2 6
Miss A. Bristy (do.)	5 0 0
Mrs. Aldham (do.)	0 5 0
Miss Dorothy Bowker (Aylesbury Prison)	2 0 0
Dr. L. Garrett Anderson	52 0 0
Miss Dora Heckels	10 0 0
Miss Evelyn Howard	0 5 0
Miss Maude Burgess	0 3 0
Miss M. E. Byham	10 0 0
A. Thankoffering for the release of Miss M. Joachim	0 5 6
Miss Mary Deane	2 0 0
Miss M. H. Boyd	1 0 0
Miss Esther Hatten	0 2 6
Miss Louie Brooks	1 10 0
Miss Gibson	0 2 6
Miss Brita Forbes	0 5 0
Mrs. Collier	0 2 6
J. S. Davies, Esq.	0 10 0
Miss Hazel Inglis	0 5 0
Miss Daisy A. Balchin	0 2 0
Miss Beryl Churchill	2 10 0
Miss Lena Connell (sale of photographs)	0 16 8
"A New Zealand Woman Voter"	5 0 0
Miss S. Balchin	0 2 6
Mrs. Fairfax Craig	5 0 0
Mrs. H. Bonham	0 5 0
Mrs. and Miss Ethel Ashby	0 4 0
Miss Kate Bromley	0 1 0
Mrs. R. R. Fleming	1 0 0
Mrs. G. S. Criswick	0 2 6
George C. Cope, Esq.	1 0 0
Mrs. Maude Anderson	1 0 0
Miss A. C. Hordern (trans. sub.)	1 0 0
Man Sympathiser in street, per Miss Emerson	0 1 0
Mrs. Baillie Guthrie	3 0 0
Miss G. A. Jansson	0 4 0
Mrs. Douglas Hamilton	250 0 0
Mrs. Jane Allen	5 0 0
Miss A. E. Ashley	1 0 0
Miss Caroline Downing	0 12 6
Transferred sub	0 10 0
Small savings	0 10 0
Miss Juliette Heale	0 4 0
Mrs. Laura Dalton	0 2 0
Miss M. Dalton	0 2 0
Mrs. Selous	8 0 0
Mrs. H. Lomax	3 3 0
Miss Leslie Lawless	3 3 0
Dr. Kate Schinckel	0 8 8
Miss Helen New	2 2 0
Miss G. Wheaton	0 5 0
Extra on "V.F.W."	0 5 0
Tottenham Ct. Rd. Pitch	0 1 0
Oxford Circus Pitch	0 4 0
Mrs. A. R. Bevan Williams	5 0 0
Mrs. H. M. Paull	0 10 0
Miss M. Marcon	0 2 6
Miss Helen MacRae	0 5 0
L. 67 P.E.	0 10 0
Miss Laura Florence (per Miss I. Leitch)	0 2 6
Miss Shirras (do.)	0 1 6
Miss Lothian (do.)	0 1 6
Miss Edwards (do.)	0 0 6
"Hard-up" (do.)	0 1 0
Miss A. L. Monk (per Miss Crawley)	0 2 0
Mrs. A. E. Luckett	1 10 0
Mrs. Jane Rogers	0 5 0
Mrs. J. A. Russell	5 0 0
Mrs. Macgregor	0 2 6
Miss N. K. Westbrook	1 0 0
Do. (coll.)	0 2 6
Miss Alice Walkers	1 1 0
Miss Edith Wilson	5 0 0
Miss M. K. Taylor	1 0 0
Miss Evelyn Sharp	2 0 0
Miss M. Troy	2 2 0
Miss Olive C. Malvery	2 2 0
Miss Kathleen Paget	0 5 0
Miss Williams (drawing room)	0 11 0
Mrs. Marion Booper	1 1 0
Miss Vida Morris	0 5 0
Miss E. A. Smyth	1 0 0
Mrs. Wilkinson	0 5 0
L. Phillips, Esq.	0 5 0
Harold Vickers, Esq.	1 1 0
A Prisoner in Winson Green, for knitting Govt. socks	0 3 8
Miss F. Haughton	0 5 0
Mrs. Hyton Dale	1 0 0
Lady Gomme	0 10 0
Anon., East End Campaign	0 7 6
Mrs. E. Breakwell	3 0 0
Miss M. Neal	0 5 0
Miss Vera Laughton	2 2 0
Miss Mary Talbot	0 10 0
Miss M. E. Richardson	1 0 0
Mrs. Jethro Robinson	2 2 0
Miss Nelly Neave	30 0 0
Mrs. C. J. Willock	2 0 0
Miss M. Townsend	2 2 0
Per Miss L. Ainsworth	15 0 0
Mrs. Boyd	0 2 6
Miss P. Bell	0 5 0
Miss F. Terry	0 5 0
Per Miss M. Allen	1 6 6
Profit on teas	0 4 0
Miss M. Gray Allen	0 4 0
Mrs. Keat	0 10 0
"A Country Member"	1 0 0
Miss L. Hulme	1 1 0
Mrs. Chitty	0 2 6
Miss Hogg	1 0 0
Profit on "V.F.W."	0 10 0
Anon.	0 10 0
Mrs. Darent Harrison	1 0 0
Miss Woodward	0 1 0
Miss I. White	0 10 0
Miss McMunn	1 10 0
Miss Woodgate	0 10 0
Miss Mordan	0 6 0
Per Miss L. Burns	0 6 11
Extra on "V.F.W." (Fund)	0 4 8

IN THE MOVEMENT.

It is pleasant at the height of a heat wave to be able to turn our thoughts towards Iceland without at the same time losing sight of Votes for Women. In that cool and remote kingdom, so easy to draw in the maps of our childhood because it never seemed to contain anything but a volcano, the political side of the woman's question, we are informed, is practically settled. Only a technicality appears to stand in the way of women's enfranchisement there, the measure for this not having yet been passed a sufficient number of times through the Althingi. As there seems to be no opposition to the Bill, there is no reason to fear that future maps of Iceland will have to contain two volcanoes instead of one; and the Icelandic women, not compelled to fight for their liberty, as women have to fight in the country where Britons never will be slaves, are free to occupy the time of waiting in educative methods. The Woman Suffrage leaders from the capital, Reykjavik, are therefore travelling all over Iceland, chiefly by steamboat or on horseback, taking the message of Votes for Women to the scattered population of the farms and cottages. Is there any country in which women are not awakening to a sense of their share in the world's citizenship?

A great distinction has been conferred upon women generally by the election of Mrs. C. C. Stopes as Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. Mrs. Stopes is the first woman to be thus honoured, though the Society has been in existence since 1826; she was also, we believe, the first woman to read a paper (she has now read three) at any of its meetings. Those who know the services rendered both to Woman Suffrage and to historic research by Mrs. Stopes's book, "British Freewomen," will feel that the honour is not all on one side, and that an equal distinction has been conferred upon the Society that has shown itself sufficiently enlightened to invite so staunch a Suffragist and so learned a scholar to join the ranks of its Fellows.

The proceedings at the recent Trial of the Suffragists in Dublin were relieved by occasional human touches. These showed, by the way, the value of militant tactics as propaganda. For instance, when Mr. Louis Kelly, counsel for the defendants, asked one of the witnesses, a constable, if he did not know that the women had no grudge against the Post Office and only broke the windows to call public attention to their grievances, the witness admitted—"I didn't know it then, but I know it now!" When Mr. Kelly proceeded to quote Mr. Hobhouse's incitement to violence, the witness remarked, amid laughter—"I never heard tell of the man till now," but admitted having heard of John Burns, who said that the women were scratching at the door that the men had burst open. Cabinet Ministers should at least be grateful to the militant Suffragists for making their existence known to the very people whom they boastfully imagine they are representing.

Two months' hard labour for putting a hand on Mr. Lloyd George's shoulder and asking him to do justice to women! And in the same evening paper that reported this savage sentence on Mr. Gray appeared an account of an assault upon a ticket-collector at Liverpool Street, who was struck on the mouth till his lips bled, and had a basket of beans thrown in his face. A man who went to his rescue was also struck twice by the same assailant. Yet Sir John Knill, in sentencing the offender at the Guildhall, gave him only fourteen days, with the option of a fine, though he told the man that his conduct was "very bad." It could be argued, no doubt, that there was provocation for the assault, the man having lost his train through being detained by the collector. But what immeasurable provocation lies behind Mr. Gray's mild though courageous action, what a succession of wrongs done to women, what a record of broken pledges and Ministerial trickery! It will not do to urge lack of provocation where "assaults" upon Cabinet Ministers are concerned.

But when cases of assault upon women come into the courts, even fourteen days is considered too severe a punishment. Two days, which meant immediate release, was the sentence given to a collier at Pontypool recently, who was accused of criminally assaulting a girl. The charge was reduced to one of common assault, to which the man pleaded guilty; but the Judge is reported in the Pontypool Free Press to have said "he must have been very rough with the girl and have frightened her considerably." Of what value is woman's "indirect influence" in the State as long as assailants of young girls are allowed to go scot free in this fashion, while a man who demands that women should be given a citizen's power to protect themselves is sent to prison as a common criminal for two months, because to emphasise his just demand he laid his hand on the coat of the Chancellor of the Exchequer?

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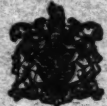
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VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENT'S INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1912

"ALTOGETHER IMPROBABLE."

When the Prime Minister announced in November last the introduction of a Manhood Suffrage Bill, he made a promise to women. The promise was that the Government would adopt an attitude of neutrality towards a Woman Suffrage amendment until it should be carried by the House of Commons, whereupon they would incorporate it in the Manhood Suffrage Bill and drive it with all the force at their disposal into law.

This promise the Women's Social and Political Union saw from the first to be worthless and fraudulent. That there was foul play behind it was obvious on Mr. Asquith's own showing. His excuse for refusing to make Woman Suffrage part of his Franchise Bill before its introduction was that the Cabinet was divided on the question. Now if the Cabinet could not be united in introducing a Woman Suffrage measure, it could not be united in carrying such a measure through its report and third reading stages in the House of Commons, and all its stages in the House of Lords. In other words, if the passage of a Woman Suffrage Bill through every stage could not be attempted without splitting the Cabinet, neither could the Prime Minister's promise be fulfilled without splitting the Cabinet. Yet the Prime Minister, in making that pledge, professed to speak on behalf of the Government as a whole. Either he lied, or, what is more likely, the Anti-Suffragists in the Cabinet sanctioned the making of this pledge on condition that the Votes for Women amendment should be wrecked and the fulfilment of the pledge be made impossible.

Thus reasoned the W.S.P.U., and now, with a painful exactitude, that reasoning is being borne out by the event. First of all, as though to get their hand in, the Government destroyed the Conciliation Bill. Now they are busily engaged in procuring and ensuring the defeat of the Woman Suffrage amendments to the Manhood Suffrage Bill. The Suffragist Ministers are lending themselves to this work with

the greatest complacency. Mr. Lloyd George has quite forgotten his solemn injunctions to trust to him for the enfranchisement of millions of women. Sir Edward Grey, the broken reed, proposes to move the deletion of the word "male" when the Manhood Suffrage Bill gets into Committee. This will simply be to wipe out publicly the sin he has committed privately. When he and the other Suffragists in the Cabinet permitted the word "male" to be used in the Bill, they betrayed their principles and connived at a grave breach of the Prime Minister's pledge that the Bill should be freely open to amendment in the interests of women. The passage of Sir Edward Grey's amendment and the disappearance of the word "male" will not give women the vote, but will simply make the Bill what, according to the Prime Minister's pledge, it was to be upon its introduction.

The Anti-Suffragists in the Cabinet are as zealous and active as their Suffragist colleagues are neglectful and supine. Mr. Harcourt is organising and encouraging the Anti-Suffragists amongst the Liberal rank and file. Anti-Suffragist Ministers, evidently with the consent of the Suffragist Ministers, have moved the first and second reading of the Manhood Suffrage Bill. While Suffragists have remained silent, Anti-Suffragist Ministers have made vigorous attacks upon the proposal to include women in the Bill. Finally, the Prime Minister has aimed a death blow at this proposal. "Altogether improbable" he declares it to be that the House of Commons will carry a Votes for Women amendment.

These words constitute a deliberate violation of the promise of Government neutrality made by the Prime Minister in November. Lest we be accused of exaggeration, we quote from the *Manchester Guardian*, which says:—

It is not consistent . . . with any profession of neutrality that he should use the great authority derived from his position as Prime Minister and leader of the party to prejudice the House of Commons in favour of his own view.

Now that the Prime Minister has destroyed the Votes for Women amendment in advance there is no excuse for the policy of peace at any price. The militants, when they have been condemned as wreckers, have cared little for these attacks. But now, for the sake of the cause that is dear to them, they are determined to carry the war of criticism into the enemy's camp. It is the peaceful, patient Suffragists whose methods are doing grievous harm. If women do not get the vote in 1912 it will be the fault of the treacherous Liberal Government, but it will also be the fault of the various sections of constitutionalists who allow that treachery to go unpunished.

It is idle for women to trust to the House of Commons to fight their battles for them. Pledges are viewed as piecrust in Parliament. The Prime Minister is calling the Liberal M.P.'s to heel, Mr. John Redmond has marshalled his followers in opposition to Votes for Women, Mr. J. R. Macdonald will render no help worth having. Women must therefore fight the battle themselves.

Perhaps the real difference between the constitutional and the militant Suffragists is that the constitutional Suffragists seek for men champions to rescue them, while the militant Suffragists are entirely self-reliant. Men's help they welcome when it is forthcoming, but they lay their plans on the assumption that they will have to fight alone.

What all Suffragists have now to realise is that men's Parliamentary representatives and men's political parties will not save them in this crisis. If they themselves are not brave enough and strong enough to force the hand of the Government, then the year 1912 will come to an end without seeing the enfranchisement of women.

"COWARDS, I CALL THEM!"

A Speech by Mr. Henry D. Earben at the London Pavilion, July 15, 1912.

I came into contact with the woman's question twenty years ago, when I was an undergraduate at Oxford, and the subject which they chose for debate at the Union's ladies' nights was more than once Woman Suffrage, from a frivolous and amusing point of view. Nobody cared for the result of the division, so long as they were amused!

When I left Oxford I went into politics and fought a great many by-elections, and I cannot remember that at any single one I heard the subject mentioned. About ten years ago, when I was nursing a constituency, a town in the Midlands, and I received a letter from someone connected with a Federation of Women in the Midlands, who seemed anxious to know my opinion on the subject, my agent told me it did not matter what sort of answer I gave. I was quite at liberty if I wished to give the answer of my heart. I gave the usual answer, that on the whole I saw no reason against it, but that I had not been convinced that the women of the country wanted it. Up to 1906, when I fought an election, I think the question was not brought before me as a candidate.

I found in 1910 that, from being a negligible question, it had become a question of vital importance to every candidate in the country, a question which men of all parties standing for Parliament were bound to think over and to make up their minds upon. And when I ask myself what happened between 1906 and 1910 to bring this question from its negligible position to being a vital political issue, there is only one answer that anybody can give, whether they think militancy wrong or right. Everyone knows that what happened between 1906 and 1910 to bring this about was the rise of the militant movement. I do not want to be misunderstood, and I do not want anybody to say that I came here and advocated militancy. I am merely stating a fact. The Government of the country, the people who are responsible for the Government of the country, have been so stupid that they have failed to give attention to the fact that on the women's question the ground has been wrenched from them for seven years by a few militant women. How has this happened? Because you have succeeded in making men think, and if you only make people think long enough and hard enough, the right answer is bound to come.

Now there are two sides to every question under the sun, but I venture to think there are few questions on which the arguments on each side are so advantageous as they are on the question of Votes for Women. I have among my own personal acquaintances and among members of my own family a large number of people who were indifferent and even hostile a few years ago, and who are advocates of Woman Suffrage at the present time. About two years ago a certain relation of mine was arguing with me on the question and was really bitter against it, but last Christmas I found that she had become quite an advocate of the cause, and I asked her what meetings she had been attending, and who had been converting her. She said, "I have not been attending any Suffrage meetings, but I have been to anti-Suffrage meetings, and then I discovered the weakness of the cause." And I should just like to give this little bit of advice to the members of your Society, that if the Government should at any time take steps to make the membership of the Women's Social and Political Union a criminal offence, and should confiscate all your funds, or something of that kind, the next best thing you can do is to give your money to the anti-Suffrage movement, because talking about the Suffrage in even a hostile manner is better than leaving it alone altogether!

As a matter of fact the arguments against Woman Suffrage, so far as I have been able to understand them, classify themselves into three departments. Let me examine for the benefit of anyone who may not be converted (members of this Society know all about it already) these particular arguments. Let me take first the frivolous argument used in the *Times* the other day by Lord Claud Hamilton, who called attention to the report of the medical Officer of Health of the Education Department, which stated that a very large percentage of the children attending the elementary schools of London attended in a verminous and very filthy condition; and he argued that if the mothers of England are so negligent and so incapable that they send their children to school in this condition, they certainly ought not to be claiming the franchise. That may sound funny to some people, but really it shows a very lamentable and disastrous ignorance among our governing classes. Had he gone down as I have, and probably some of you have, to the homes and districts from which those children come, he would know that his accusation of negligence against the mothers of England was a libel; that the condition in which those children go to school was due very often to the filthy conditions and the terrible hovels in which these people live, conditions for which the mothers are not responsible, but for which society as a whole is responsible.

Now let us take the argument that is based on the difference between the sexes. If the sexes are not different in capacity, then I cannot see why either should be disenfranchised, but if there is a difference of adaptability and of capacity, then in a country which professes to be democratic and to be governed by men of representative institutions, there is all the greater reason why both sexes should be represented. The argument might be relevant if you applied some physical, mental or moral test to your male voters, if a man could only vote provided he were sound in body or in mind or passed a test of some kind. If only the saints on earth were allowed to vote there would be some sense in the argument, but when a cripple or a degenerate, and the village fool or idiot if he is not in the lunatic asylum, or any drunkard, can vote, because he is a man, it is perfect nonsense.

Now let us come to the supposed unsuitability of women for the particular job. This argument of course is used in a country which has had no experience of Woman Suffrage, but in those countries where women have been granted a vote, there is an almost universal consensus of opinion among the men of all classes and all parties that women have not only shown themselves suitable for the franchise, but that their exercise of it has resulted in benefit to their own sex and also to the community as a whole. But let us come down to facts. In what way are women unsuitable? I have sometimes heard it said that woman is so wonderful and pure and beautiful, and politics are so sordid, that men don't wish to have her tainted in the rough and tumble game. If that is true, then it is high time she came down from her pedestal. But it is sometimes put in this way—that she ought to be minding the baby, or doing the house work. In other words, it is an argument really that maternity or marriage are disqualifications for the franchise. Let us look at this argument and bring it to the test of Votes for Women. Of the marriageable women between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, 46 per cent. are married, and 54 per cent. are unmarried. Before the age of twenty-five and after the age of sixty the great majority of course are unmarried or widows; twenty per cent. never marry at all, and have no maternity duties at all. Maternity duties, as I have shown, only take up a certain portion of their lives, so that only about half of the time of the women is spent in the duties of maternity, and in the other half at any rate they should not be disqualified for the Franchise. But even during that time, surely they have time to form an opinion on the questions of the day! Even a woman in the thick of it has a slack moment—even women feeding babies on the breast under terrible conditions have time to read about the questions of the day and the conditions that affect them.

Now let us look at the house-work business. It has been said that "Man's work lasts from sun to sun, but a woman's work is never done." Well, surely, if woman's work is so exacting as all this, it is no reason why she should be deprived of citizenship! You don't pay your housekeepers; you might at least give them the privilege they ask of having a say in the country. Let us look at this again. How many women are doing the housekeeping? Under the Insurance tables you will find that out of fourteen millions of insurable people, there are no less than four and a quarter millions of women engaged in industries in this country. That is to say, one-third of the women of the country are not minding babies and doing housekeeping. Women are working side by side in fields of industry with men, often for longer hours and for lower wages. There is no argument based on maternity or housework that can possibly apply to them at the present time. To deny to these women the rights of citizenship is tyranny and abominable wrong, and wrong and tyranny recoil on the heads of the community.

By the fact that women are voteless they enter into industry with their hands tied. By their lower

wages they tend to drag down the wages of men. On each occasion that I stood for Parliament I have been pestered as every candidate is pestered by demands from different sections of the male working classes, for promises that if I was elected I would do something to change their conditions, or raise their wages, and so on. Never in any one of these three elections has any serious pressure been brought to raise the conditions or wages of a single woman, and it never will be until you get the Vote. You are tied hand and foot, and whether you are engaged in industry or engaged in the home, you are exploited, and the whole country is suffering.

Some years ago I remember being present in a court of justice when a man was tried for the manslaughter of his child. The child was suffering from measles. It got worse and worse and eventually died, and though he was very fond of the child, he had never gone to the doctor or taken any medical steps to cure the child, and his defence was "I do not believe in doctors." Well, he was convicted, as you would naturally expect, of neglect. It seems to me that England is just in that condition. England is sick at the present time. The symptoms are to be seen on every hand, among the men, the women, and the children. Look at those that are to be seen in our hospitals and lunatic asylums; England is sick of a disease which Parliament up to the present has absolutely failed to cure. And all the time the women are knocking at the door, the women who understand the symptoms, and who are only asking for some chance of helping the men to bring about the cure. Then we turn round and say we don't believe in women. I believe that in the future this country will be convicted as that man was convicted, at the bar of history, with criminal neglect. Politics at the present time is peculiarly the sphere of women. The questions that affect the homes, the women, and the children, are being dealt with in a sort of way by all the three parties in the State. In this task it seems to me this country needs the help of the women. It needs the driving force of your numbers. It needs the benefit of your experience.

I should just like to close with one personal reference, that the reason I separated from the Liberal party was not because this Government refused to meet the just demands of women so much, but rather because of the treatment, the uncivilised treatment which the Government have meted out to the women who have made that demand. In order to bring this home to you a little more forcibly, let me read to you a speech which was made the other day in Belfast by Mr. F. E. Smith. He said:

I note with satisfaction that you are preparing yourselves by the practice of exercises and by the submission to discipline for the struggle which is not unlikely to test your determination . . . a collision of wills so sharp may well defy the resources of a peaceful solution. . . . On this we are all of us agreed, though the crisis has called into existence one of those supreme issues of conscience, amid which the ordinary landmarks of permissible resistance to technical law are submerged, we shall not shrink from the consequences of this view, not though the whole fabric of the Commonwealth be convulsed.

Now here you have by a responsible man an incitement not to window smashing, or head smashing, but actually to civil war. He knows he is safe enough. He knows that the Government are not going to arrest him, or even if they arrest him, they will put him, as they did Dr. Jameson, in the First Division. This Government reserves its terrors for the women, the women, mind you, who have no other constitutional means of expression, and who are following the example set them by men, by which men have won the privileges which they now possess. They threw these women into prison, committed the abominable outrage of forcible feeding, and then when questions were asked about it in the House of Commons they were met with jeers and laughter. Cowards, I call them! I cannot trust myself to express the contempt that I feel for the whole business, and in the many letters and telegrams that I have got during the past week from every part of the country on the subject, though many of them refer to what they have called the sacrifice that I made, I can assure you here, from the bottom of my heart, that it has been no sacrifice to me to cut myself from those people, but that if I had from any reason, from any selfish reason, or any other mistaken reason, acquiesced in this treatment, I should then have committed a sacrifice, the sacrifice of my own soul.

THE W.S.P.U. LEADERS—IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are glad to be able to tell our readers that Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence are recovering, though very gradually, from the effects of their recent experiences in prison. As soon as they were able to travel they went abroad, where they are very slowly regaining health and strength; and, we regret to add, it will be many weeks before they are well enough to take an active part in the work of the movement. Meanwhile, the members of the Women's Social and Political Union look forward eagerly to their return next autumn, when the Leaders will be as glad to resume their position at the head of affairs as the whole rank and file of the W.S.P.U. will be to welcome them back.

Welcome to the Leaders.

On October 17, at 8 p.m., a Mass Meeting will be held in the Grand Albert Hall, to welcome the

Leaders of the Women's Social and Political Union, and to honour them and all the members of the Union who have suffered imprisonment for the Cause in 1912. It will be the greatest and most historic of all the fourteen meetings that have been held in the Albert Hall by the W.S.P.U. since March, 1906. Mrs. Pankhurst will take the chair. The audience will be able to show by its numbers, its enthusiasm, and—need we add?—by its contribution to the War Chest, that the members of the Union know how to rise to a great occasion, and to express their devotion and admiration for the women and for the men who have dared and suffered so much for the sake of Votes for Women.

(Next week, we hope to be able to make an interesting announcement with regard to the new premises of the W.S.P.U.)

HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATION

Appeal to Public Opinion. Brilliant Success. Enormous Crowds. Resolution Passed with Acclamation.

There is both a power and a magic in public opinion, to that let us now appeal. . . . Our moderation and forbearance will stand us in good stead when, if ever, we must make an appeal to battle and to the God of Hosts.

—Abraham Lincoln.

An Impression.

Brilliant sunshine in Hyde Park, with a haze of heat giving that peculiar softness to the atmosphere which makes a London landscape a thing of beauty. Queen's weather for the birthday of "The Queen of Suffragists," surely a happy augury for the future!

Could the women of a century ago have reviewed last Sunday's scene they would have gazed astonished. Women—with men—in waggons facing an audience of thousands, speaking of freedom and equality, of imprisonment and suffering. "The world is mad" would have been their verdict.

Massed bands, grouped at the base of a huge laurel wreathed pole, were the centre of the meeting, and as thousands of people of every section of society and shade of political opinion streamed across the grass to the appointed place they were greeted by the strains of the national airs of many peoples, who all, at one time or another, have fought and died for principle. The women in the crowds alone grasped the inner meaning of "The March of the Women," conducted by Dr. Ethel Smyth in her academic robes, hatless in the blazing sun. Banners decorated each platform, their mottoes recalling the struggles for liberty at Peterloo in the early years of the last century. The twentieth century man has conveniently forgotten that women helped his forbears in that fight "to possess those constitutional liberties," "the birthright of every Englishman and woman." The purple, green, and white banners of the W.S.P.U.; the green, white, and gold of the Freedom League; the more sombre colours of the Tax Resisters; the scarlet of Labour; and the blood red banner of Finland, with the emblems of the women voters of Australia and New Zealand all combined to testify to the unanimity of the demonstration—the universality of the demand for absolute political equality of both sexes.

A true appreciation of those women speakers would tax the eloquence of a Burke, the imagination of a Disraeli. Each face bore marks of the strenuous fight, but on everyone was the impress of that resoluteness of purpose, devotion to duty which will illuminate the pages of history. Women at last are free; have broken the trammels of pose and artificiality, with their pitiable harvest of affectation and self-consciousness. History is in the making, and trivialities cease to exist.

A caustic indictment of the Government's trickery rang out upon the summer's afternoon. "For Heaven's sake," said one speaker, "stand by the women who are prepared to suffer for their convictions. We want co-operation between the sexes, not to take away the power from men." Another spoke of liberty, of fraternity, of equality, and among her audience were many, who, under the spell of her magnetic personality, might have exclaimed,

like one of old, "Almost thou persuadest me." Amid all the laughter and applause which greeted the speaker's description of herself and her fellows as "a waggon-load of gaoi birds," one felt an undercurrent of resentment, even among a proportion of indifferent and unsympathetic hearers, against systematised injustice which had driven such women to rebellion. The sound political logic and reasoned arguments advanced were a refutation of the oft-made charges against women of incapacity and inefficiency, and the deep religious conviction underlying many of the speeches must have done much to reassure those who are suspicious that this "new order" means the fall of old landmarks.

Among the many men speakers were celebrities in art and literature, and noticeable, too, were the ascetic figure of Mr. Hinscliffe, the venerable form of Mr. Keir Hardie and the rugged outline of Mr. George Lansbury's head: all of them, with others, identified to-day with woman's struggle, regardless of the sneers of politicians, the accusations of "hireling," "hysteria"—slanders such as these simply don't count.

A great meeting; a practically unanimous resolution. With a certain proportion of the audience doubtless the message of the women fell upon indifferent ears; but no man or woman worthy of the name in that vast assembly can have failed to note the dawning of a new era of justice to women, of equality, of freedom.

ETHEL M. BIGGER.

All that colour in the park. The scarlet Caps of Liberty gorgeously flaming red on their long red poles. The wide banners, floating above the vast crowd like boat sails upon a sea of people. Boat sails, gaily painted as for some huge regatta. With all the colours of the comrades: purple, white, and green for the W.S.P.U.; orange and green for the Irish; strong, almost startling, stripes of black and white for the Writers'; green and gold with the red dragons of Wales; the sombre black, brown, and white of the Tax Resisters, that somehow always makes me think of Wat Tyler and the peasants who fought to abolish serfdom long ago; brilliant red and white of the Labour Party, and Keir Hardie in his white suit and red plaid tie; Lansbury a huge figure on a high W.S.P.U. platform; and all our women speakers. The swelling music of the Women's March, strong and martial and passionate with the joy of battle and endeavour, yet always to me with a lasting keynote that is sad; Ethel Smyth conducting in her white and lilac robes. And again and again the red Caps of Liberty, whose colour seems to burn in the hot sun. These things are imprinted constantly upon my mind's eye still.

Before that, the struggle for the meeting—all the arrangements, hand-bills, posters, advertisements in tubes and buses, chalking of the street pavements, and

poster parades. The humours and the hard work of the little white studio in the garden of Phillimore Terrace that Mrs. Ferguson and her daughters so kindly lent the crowds of willing workers; the bunting and other materials that were always running short, and especially the white bullion fringe wanted for the Actresses' Franchise League, which, after all London had been searched, was at length found at Barker's Hire Department, having been left over from Queen Victoria's funeral.

The last day was the busiest and the most exciting, for then at last the 240 caps and banners began to be put up on their long poles, and the garden was all gay with them.

The last night leaves many pictures. Miss Gibbs and Miss Fox sitting out in the garden through the blue twilight, the black night, and the dawn that came with soft rosy glow in the sky, with the lamplight on their faces, sewing away at the red dragons of Wales. Inside the studio our American cousin, Miss Emerson, with her infectious smile and dark bright eyes that did not need the candles placed in jars and bottles to reinforce the gas as an aid to tired sight. Miss Dalglish also hovering in and out, busily making arrangements for the morrow, in whose organisation she was to play so valuable a part.

On behalf of those who were at our splendid Hyde Park demonstration I want to give the thanks, which I know they do not need, to all our devoted workers. Miss Postlethwaite, who did so much of the organisation work from the Kensington shop; Miss Lomax, who took charge of the studio; Miss Dalglish, whose organising faculty was so invaluable, especially in the last days; such Trojan toilers as Miss Wylie, who helped every day that she was not out paper-selling; the Misses Birtwistle, who made nearly fifty caps; Mrs. Joseph Clayton, who, though she only got the material on Thursday, sent round the fiery cross in Hampstead and sent in another fifty caps; Miss March, who painted nearly all the banner poles, and did many other things; Mrs. Dahl, who lent us her sewing machine and worked hard with us day after day; Mrs. Sinclair and her daughter from Edinburgh, who were wonderfully quick and expert with embroidered banners; friends who came from long distances, such as Mrs. Boyle, Miss Llewellyn, of Lewisham, and others. Many nurses helped us, and, of course, the painters are always invaluable and devoted. Miss Nora Smyth undertook a most important part of the work for she was responsible for 100 flags with painted mottoes, and lent her studio for the work. When she was obliged to go away, Miss Hockin, a new worker in our movement, took her place in superintending this department, in which the Misses Löwy, Misses Kay, Mrs. Haverfield, Miss Vera Holme, and others also helped. Miss Dorothy Salmon kindly painted the Welsh mottoes. Miss Gladys Shedden did much to bring the public to the demonstration by organising the advertisements for the

buses and tubes, and she also transacted all the complicated arrangements in connection with the band. Of course, we cannot refer to the musical part of the programme without tendering our thanks to the distinguished composer to whom we owe its most important feature.

I hold grateful remembrances of many services I have not mentioned, but now my space is at an end.

One word more about the demonstration. It was the second in size that the W.S.P.U. has ever held. It was not so large as the



F. Kehrbaum & Co., Beesley Heath.]

Mr. George Lansbury, M.P.

great meeting of three-quarters of a million people that was held in 1908, but it was larger than the big Hyde Park meeting of 1910, and when one remembers that last Sunday there were no processions to draw the sight-seers, and that only a part of the W.S.P.U. had organised the meeting, I think we must take its huge size as a very happy sign of the rapid manner in which our adherents grow. Never have we had so sympathetic an audience at a great demonstration as on Sunday. At every platform the following resolution was carried either unanimously or with few dissentients:—

This mass meeting assembled in Hyde Park demands Votes for Women in 1912, in order that the long and faithfully-waged struggle for this Cause, which in later years has led to the imprisonment of upwards of 1,500 women and several men, may be brought to a victorious end, and that the rights and duties of citizenship may this year be granted to British women; and, further, this meeting further emphatically and indignantly repudiates the introduction of any measure to extend the Parliamentary franchise which does not sweep away both the sex and marriage disqualifications at present erected against women; and further calls upon the Government to introduce into the Reform Bill provisions for securing political equality for men and women.

The Press has tried to belittle the size of the meeting, but the only other gatherings with which they dare attempt to compare it are meetings organised by the W.S.P.U. For, of course, there is no movement that compares with the Women's Suffrage movement in the size of its meetings. No other organisation but the W.S.P.U. has in our time gathered an audience so great as that on Sunday.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

The birthday demonstration of the Women's Social and Political Union in Hyde Park last Sunday afternoon was a triumphant success. Under the blazing sun a brilliant picture formed as the thousands of women gathered in beautiful dresses around the platforms, which were ranged in a wide circle, with a gigantic flagstaff as the centre. On the top of the flagstaff was placed a red cap of liberty, and beneath it floated the purple, white and green of the W.S.P.U. The cap of liberty was the symbol of the meeting. With their remarkable faculty of seizing on the essential thing, the organisers had brought together for the purposes of their demonstration the revolutionary feelings that centre round the personality of the founder of the Union, and the revolutionary memories that attach to the fall of the Bastille. July 14, the birthday of Mrs. Pankhurst, is also the anniversary of that pivotal event of the French Revolution. Hence the scarlet cap, which symbolised so strikingly the spirit of the gathering.—
Christian Commonwealth.



F. Kehrbaum & Co., Beesley Heath.]

In Hyde Park on Sunday, July 14.

THE "REFORM" BILL

We give below the principal references made to Woman Suffrage in the Second Reading Debate on the Reform Bill on Thursday and Friday in last week. Other references will be found on the Outlook page. The Second Reading was passed by a majority of 72 (290 for and 218 against).

Mr. A. J. Balfour.

Here is a Government which asks us to make a profound alteration in our traditional system in obedience to a doctrine. That doctrine is that each individual shall have equal rights. The Government, as a Government, do not know who the individuals are. Some of the members of the Government say that the individuals who are at present ill-used number 2,000,000; others put the number at 12,000,000. Is that a proper position? If you are to go by theory, if you are to be doctrinaires, if that is what you aim at, at all events make your doctrine clear, and let the Government, which is responsible for the Bill, tell us what the doctrine is. Is it that every individual, or only every male individual, is to have equal rights? . . . I am not a universal hater of anomalies, but I must honestly say I think the Prime Minister is really in an absurd position. . . . If you are going to base your system on the individual, the female should be considered as much as the male.

I am quite unable to follow the reasoning of the man who says every male individual should have a vote and no female individual. Really it is straining our credulity a great deal to say we must democratise our institution by giving a vote to every casual labourer, and we must stop there and there alone. . . . A doctrinaire who will not reason on his own premises is a bad doctrinaire, and that is a condemnation to which really everybody on the other side of the House, whether he be in favour of female suffrage or not, is amenable. . . . The Government publicly announce that when an Amendment, which, if carried, will be in the opinion of the Prime Minister disastrous to the country, is moved, all the Parliamentary apparatus which has been brought into play on the First Reading and Second Reading of this Bill and which will be brought into play on every other stage in the Committee of this Bill and in the Third Reading is suddenly to be stopped, and the House is to go, as the phrase is, exactly where it pleases. Supposing it goes in the direction of accepting the Amendment, the Prime Minister is then actually in the position of having pledged himself to use all the party machinery at his disposal to pass through a Bill, by far the most important of whose provisions—far more important than abolishing the university representation or that of the City of London or plural voting—he thinks is disastrous. I think that is an impossible position. It really is the grossest and gravest abuse of our Parliamentary system to use our machinery for the whole Bill, and leave not a casual or a chance question—we all know there are many precedents for that—but the great and fundamental issue, the greatest of all issues raised by the Bill, on one side.

I believe the whole of this is an ingenious manoeuvre. . . . I must deliberately say if to all the evils of Government tyranny you are going to add all the evils of House of Commons licence with regard to one measure, you are doing a profound injury to the whole method of carrying legislation within these walls. I confess no vote I have ever given in this House has been given with greater confidence and satisfaction than the vote I shall give this afternoon against the Bill.

When you consider all that it has of evil omen to the future of our legislation, I think the House, even those Members sitting opposite who like the Bill, will find themselves utterly unable to do otherwise than condemn, and severely condemn, the methods by which it has been introduced and by which it is to be carried by the Government.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith).

I still cherish not only the hope, but the confident belief, that the House of Commons will continue to retain the primacy which it has enjoyed for centuries among the representative assemblies of the world. The right hon. gentleman said at the beginning of his speech that he was not going to deal with the question of Woman Suffrage, but I observed as he went on that the temptation proved too strong for the pious intentions with which he began. This subject does not seem to me to be directly relevant to this stage of the Bill. This Bill does not propose to confer the franchise upon women, and whatever extensions of the franchise it makes are to male persons only. Speaking for myself, I cannot help remembering, as we all must remember, that the House at an earlier stage of the Session rejected with I think succinct decisiveness, the proposal to confer the franchise on women and so far as I am concerned I dismiss at this moment as altogether improbable the hypothesis that the House of Commons is likely to stultify itself by reversing in the same Session the considered judgment at which it has already arrived. I think the apprehensions and alarms that the right hon. gentleman has expressed are at least premature, and will probably turn out to be unfounded in fact. The only thing I have

to add until the situation actually arises, if it ever does arise, is that this question of the political enfranchisement of women cuts athwart all our ordinary party lines. There is just as much division of opinion upon it in the party opposite as in the party on this side. I see gentlemen opposite sitting side by side on the Front Bench who hold diametrically opposite views on that question. I will make this prediction, that whatever may be the fate of the legislation now before the House, whatever Government attempts to deal—and every Government must attempt to deal—with it in some form or other—with the question of the franchise and electoral redistribution will find itself in exactly the same position in which we find ourselves to-day. I shall wait and congratulate them, if I am able to do so, on their finding a happier means of escape.

Mr. Bonar Law.

I am prepared to vote for a modified extension of the suffrage to women. I should oppose utterly as not only unreasonable, but ludicrous in view of our past history any proposal to add something like 10,000,000 women to the register. The Prime Minister feels much more strongly on this subject than I do. He says that to enfranchise women would be a national disaster. At the same time he tells us if the House of Commons wants a national disaster, "very well, I am ready to give it." Such complacency is new. I do not think from the earliest days of our political history such a pinnacle, or if you like such a depth, of political opportunity has ever been reached by any right hon. gentleman. With that adroitness which he possesses with other great qualities, he never touched this aspect. He met the speech of my right hon. friend by saying that the House of Commons would stultify itself by adding Woman Suffrage to this Bill. That is very pleasant for him.

A further extract from Mr. Bonar Law's speech will be found on "The Outlook" page.

Mr. Crawshaw Williams.

I think there is something to be said for the argument that in extending the franchise to women you might have a higher age limit. In that way you would get rid of the argument that the granting of the suffrage to women on the same terms as to men would result in your getting a majority of women voters. A great many of us regret that there is no mention of woman suffrage in this Bill, although I do not think anybody expected that any mention of it would be made. We all recognise that this Bill fulfils to the letter the pledge made by the Prime Minister last year.

TWO PARTY OPINIONS.

It sweeps into the electoral net every stray male voter whom chance or need may have disqualified, and it rigorously excludes every woman, however capable. This is not only unjust, but at this time of day intolerable, and it would be far better to have no Bill at all than a Bill which enlarges, emphasises, and perpetuates this injustice. It is necessary to speak plainly on this subject, because we regret to see that the attitude of the Prime Minister is hardening. He does not in this matter share the view of the majority of the Cabinet and the majority of the Liberal party inside the House of Commons, and we believe undoubtedly in the country also. He selected two strong opponents of the enfranchisement of women to move the first and second readings of the Franchise Bill, and he yesterday affected to treat the whole question of the inclusion of women in the Bill as having been virtually settled by the adverse vote some months ago on the Conciliation Bill. That is a departure, greatly to be regretted, from the fair and from an opponent—even generous attitude he has hitherto taken up on this contested question. It is not consistent with this attitude or, we must say, with any profession of neutrality that he should use the great authority derived from his position as Prime Minister and leader of the party to prejudice the House of Commons in favour of his own view, which is not the view of the majority of the party. The vote on the Conciliation Bill was largely a catch vote. The majority against it barely exceeded the number of the miners' members who were compulsorily absent on that day, and who would every one have voted for it. Mr. Asquith may, of course, prove to be right, and women may be excluded from the Bill. But in that case the heaviest condemnation from the point of view of Liberal principle will have been passed upon it, and we can only wish it short shift and speedy burial.—*The Manchester Guardian*

It may prove that the Government have been too adroit. Sir Charles Henry declared that he will not support the Bill if it includes Women's Suffrage. Mr. D. M. Mason will vote against it if it does not. Sir A. B. Markham will oppose the measure unless the Government give a definite lead on the Suffrage question. None of these Members speaks for himself alone. They each represent an element large enough to endanger the Bill and the security of the Government. Second reading threats have a way of being forgotten before the third reading comes, but outside opinion on this question is strong enough to prevent such convenient forgetfulness.—*The Scotsman*

No part of this Issue has been or will be Underwritten.

BRITISH & FRENCH TRUST,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908.

LTD.

CAPITAL - - - £902,000

In 900,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, and 2,000 Deferred Shares of £1 each, of which 440,000 Ordinary Shares are now offered for subscription at par. Payable—2s. 6d. per Share on Application, 7s. 6d. per Share on Allotment, and the balance in Calls of 5s. each as required.

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For the Vendors: MAXWELL and DAMPNEY, 52, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

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SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICES.

WM. LARNACH, 9, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

PARIS AGENTS.

COMPTOIR INTERNATIONAL, Limited, 63bis, Rue de la Victoire.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Trust has been formed to carry out the objects set forth in the Memorandum of Association, and more particularly to acquire, develop, and otherwise deal with various properties and interests in South Africa, the West Coast of Africa, Europe, and elsewhere.

The statements following show the scope of the Trust's interests in properties to be of a varied character, comprising large areas of MINING CLAIMS, PASTORAL and AGRICULTURAL LANDS, known to contain deposits of GOLD, TIN, COAL, IRON, MANGANESE, ASBESTOS, COPPER, and other MINERALS, of which about 68,000 acres are Freehold (quit-rent) in the Transvaal, carrying surface rights and the valuable mineral rights conferred on owners by the Transvaal law. There is also the important TOWNSHIP of TRICHARD.

IRON DEPOSITS AND THEIR VALUE.

Special importance is attached by the Directors to the Iron Lands where High Grade Hematite Iron Ore outcrops and is interbedded in the Coal measures. The Vendors state that the South African properties alone have cost upwards of £270,000.

The Trust, therefore, from its inception, becomes possessed of substantial assets.

POLICY.

The Board proposes at once to actively proceed with the development and realisation of the valuable properties to be acquired. It is intended where necessary to carry out such further surveys, prospecting, and development works as will establish the full value of the properties and to dispose of them to subsidiary companies, or otherwise turn them to profitable account. The policy of the Directors will be to promote rapid realisation by avoiding the over-capitalisation of the subsidiary companies, and to give shareholders in this Company, where practicable, preferential right of subscription.

Owing to the numerous interests involved it is not possible to describe them in detail in this prospectus, but the following are short particulars:—

SOUTH AFRICAN PROPERTIES.

RAND CLAIMS.—A Share interest equivalent to 47½ per cent. in 75 Claims on the Main Reef, Witwatersrand, subject only to a Preferential Share Interest of £10,000.

375 Claims, with certain Water Rights, WATERVAL, WEST KRUGERSDORP.

GOLD MINE, NORTH RAND, DISTRICT KRUGERSDORP.—16 acres.

GOLD MINE, ZOUTPANSBERG DISTRICT.—119 Claims, fully equipped with 15 stamp battery and buildings.

COAL.

TRICHARDSFONTEIN.—5,848 acres, freehold. ROOPOORT.—1,594 acres, freehold, contiguous to Trichardsfontein and equal to it for farming purposes and of similarly HIGH MINERAL VALUE.

SPEERBONA COLLIERY (one-half interest) COAL MINING LEASE.—40 years, from March, 1897.

IRON.

FREEHOLD FARMS IN THE MIDDELBURG DISTRICT: Pullenshoop, 3,458 acres; Optimus, 4,359 acres; Boschmanskop, 3,534 acres; Zevenfontein, 4,945 acres.

The surface (16,236 acres) of these Farms is well let to energetic tenants, but it is as IRON and COAL PROPERTIES that they possess great potential value.

Good STEAM AND COOKING COAL lies underneath proved by boring. It is confidently expected that these properties will form the nucleus of an IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN THE TRANSVAAL.

TOWNSHIP BUILDING LOTS.

TRICHARD TOWNSHIP.—576 Stands or Building lots on the Johannesburg, Delagoa Bay via Breyten Railway line, 93 miles from Johannesburg.

FARMS, MINERALS.

KROMDRAAL.—1,334 acres, freehold. Good agricultural, cattle, and sheep farm. Large deposits of MANGANESE ORE has also been found, and this manganese carries gold.

FREEHOLD PROPERTIES IN THE RUSTENBURG DISTRICT.

One undivided half-interest in Grootpan, 5,454 acres; Vlakplaats, 6,091 acres; Nootgedacht, 4,384 acres; Jackaalskraal, 4,170 acres; Buffelsdoorn, 4,123 acres; Langverwacht, 5,543 acres; Doornlaagte, 4,108 acres; Ooste Indie, 5,868 acres; Tambotiesrand, 8,165 acres; Jackaalskruil, 3,498 acres. FREEHOLD PROPERTY IN THE WATERBURG DISTRICT.—Zandsloot, 2,851 acres; agricultural land.

FARM, GOLD, MINERALS.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY IN LICHTENBURG DISTRICT.—Elizabeth, 8,700 acres, containing auriferous quartz—four reefs.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY IN ZEERUST DISTRICT.—Grootport, 5,700 acres. Banket is stated to have been found.

OFFICE BUILDINGS.

BLOCK OF OFFICE BUILDINGS, JOHANNESBURG.—Automatically Freehold in about 12 years. £12 per annum Stand Tax till then.

TIN.

TWO SWAZILAND MINERAL CONCESSIONS.

COPPER.

INTEREST IN LEASE, PRETORIA DISTRICT.

ASBESTOS.

STILVERLAAT, HAY DISTRICT, CAPE COLONY.—7,927 acres, Leasehold. Rights to Lease till 1932. Regarded by Authorities as one of the best BLUE ASBESTOS Properties in South Africa.

WEST AFRICAN GOLD PROPERTIES.

Name.	Assay Valg of Samples.
1 Alevian Bukah	10s
2 Arbublay	10-12dwt
3 Koto Quom	Timber
4 Thale Gold Mines	12dwt
5 Kokobin	12dwt
6 Bukora Sallira	Over 10s
7 Tanaiya	Over 10s
8 Inokyu	10s
9 Pedia Chawini	Not cert.
10 Abbonquessi	11.9dwt
11 Elwia Kraing	10.4dwt
12 Arsianoe	7.3dwt

TURKISH CONCESSION.

SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, GOLD, PITCH, LIGNITE, KRATOVA MINERAL CONCESSION.—An option to form a company to work a concession held under an Imperial Firman for 99 years, from 1886.

The benefit of a number of other options held by the Vendors will be transferred to the Company.

The Company will pay a brokerage at the rate of 6d. per Share on Shares allotted to the public on Applications identified as coming through any approved Broker or Agent. Copies of the full Prospectus, upon the terms of which alone applications will be received, and forms of Application for Shares can be obtained from the Company's Bankers and Solicitors, and at the Offices of the Company.

Dated, London, 12th July, 1912.

BRITISH AND FRENCH TRUST, LTD.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of BRITISH AND FRENCH TRUST LIMITED. No. being a Gentleman, Having paid to the Company's Bankers the sum of £..... Ordinary Shares of £1 each in the above-named Company, I hereby request that you will allot to me that number of Shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot to me upon the terms and conditions of your full Prospectus, dated the 12th day of July, 1912, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I authorise you to place my name on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the Shares allotted to me.

NAME IN FULL

USUAL SIGNATURE

ADDRESS IN FULL

PROFESSION OR BUSINESS

DATE

This Form, when duly filled may be sent, with the necessary remittance, to the Company's Bankers. Cheques should be made payable to Bearer and crossed "Not Negotiable."

SIX MONTHS FOR DUBLIN MILITANTS.

On Friday, July 12, the trial of Miss Houston, Miss Hasler, Miss Lloyd, and Miss Webb, in connection with militant action in Dublin on June 14, took place before the Recorder and a Dublin City jury, in Green Street Courthouse. The Court was filled with Suffragists, and the prisoners, who were not required to enter the dock but were accommodated with chairs, were presented with bouquets by their friends.

Much disappointment was occasioned by Mr. T. M. Healy's inability, at the last moment, to leave London, but Mr. Louis Kelly, who took up the defence at an hour's notice, instructed by Messrs. W. G. Bradley and Sons, flung himself into the case with enthusiasm, and succeeded admirably in bringing out the political motive and in showing how the women had been provoked by the Government.

The cases of Miss Hasler and Miss Houston were taken first.

Pressed as to why the prisoners were not admitted to bail between their arrest at six o'clock and their appearance in the police court at two, the Recorder upheld the view of the sergeant, that he had no power to admit to bail except in cases where the damage was under £5 and could be dealt with summarily. This did not explain, however, why the first four prisoners, who had done less than £5 damage, were similarly withheld from bail and from communication with their friends.

Evidence having been given as to the value of the panes (£19 16s. 7d.), Mrs. Cousins entered the witness chair and, in reply to Mr. Kelly, said that the prisoners were engaged in an agitation to secure votes for women. They had no desire to do personal injury or malicious injury. Every possible constitutional means had been tried, and they had received provocation from Ministers of the Crown to proceed to violence. "Tell the jury," said Mr. Kelly, "why it is that you want the vote?" The Recorder objected; he was not there to hold an inquiry into that. Mr. Kelly said it was important, as bearing on the question whether the damage was malicious. "Every unlawful act," said the Recorder, "done without lawful justification and excuse, is malicious; the jury are bound to draw the inference that it is malicious. This evidence is only admissible as to the question of punishment."

Part of a Political Movement.

Mr. Kelly in his address to the jury said they could see that the defendants were not criminals of a dangerous type. No damage had been done to any person. They must consider whether there was any malice in their action. Their action was part of a political movement, and the jury should not allow the engines of the criminal law to be used by one political party for the punishment of another. The history of Ireland and of England was one long record of the use of violence for securing rights. Magna Carta was wrung by violence from a Government which delayed and deferred giving rights to the people. Everyone remembered the miseries of the South African War, which was brought about by an effort to secure the parliamentary vote for the Outlanders in the Transvaal. The United States of America were lost to England because the Government and the law of that day did to the Colonials what the Government and the law of to-day were doing to women—taxed them without representation.

"You are going a little too far," said the Recorder. "This is an offence made criminal by the law of the land; it is no justification to say that people with a political grievance are entitled to violate the law." "Then," said Mr. Kelly, "the jury will understand that I am muzzled on a number of matters." The question for the jury, he concluded, was whether they were prepared to find that the prisoners acted maliciously.

The Summing Up.

The Recorder, in summing up, said this was an extremely plain case. Because these ladies had not got votes, they proceeded to the General Post Office, armed with stones, and broke plate-glass windows to the value of £19 odd. "What counsel for the defence has asked you to do is to violate your oaths." Every wrongful act done intentionally, without lawful excuse or justification, was malicious. Mrs. Cousins had said they wanted to call attention to their grievance. They had not done much in furthering their movement by this class of calling attention. "If you believe the evidence as to the glass breaking—if you believe these bags of stones have not been made up by the police—then it is your duty to convict. You are not to trouble your heads about malice."

After a brief absence, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Mr. Kelly then said that to save time he would enter a plea of guilty in the second case—that in which Miss Hilda Webb and Miss Maud Lloyd were charged with breaking windows in the Marine Board Office and Custom House. The Recorder asked were they prepared to indemnify the ratepayers for the amount of the damage, as if so he would take that

into account. Mr. Kelly said his clients were not prepared to do this.

"Morally Right."

Mr. Kelly then addressed the Bench on the question of punishment. "What we have done," he said, "may be in law indefensible, but it is morally right. Women form the bulk of the population of these counties; they are the majority; justice is not done to them, and they have resorted to every constitutional means of enforcing their claim. They have attacked only Government property."

"This," said the Recorder, "is all very well in England, where there is no Malicious Injuries Act. The London ratepayers don't have to pay for the breaking of Government windows; the citizens of Dublin have. If they will make good the damage I will take that into account."

Mr. Kelly said that Miss Hilda Webb, who was the daughter of the late Surgeon-General Webb, had done an immense amount of good among the poor of Dublin. She was one of the active workers in the Alexandra Tenement Guild, and one of the founders of the Harold's Cross Working Girls' Club. She had for many years distributed large sums of money in social work.

"I am not ignorant," said the Recorder, "of all that goes on in Dublin."

Mr. Kelly said all these ladies were voluntary workers for their cause. There were matters before the legislature on which they thought women ought to be consulted.

Purity of Motive.

The Recorder said this was not the proper place to try constitutional questions. The law should not be violated. He could draw no distinction, except so far

Miss Hasler must in addition pay a fine of £10 each, and Miss Webb and Miss Lloyd would have to pay a fine of £5 each, so as to cover the amount of the damage.

The prisoners all refused to pay the fines. Mr. Kelly asked the Recorder what punishment he proposed to inflict as an alternative.

"I impose no alternative punishment," said the Recorder, with his most seraphic smile. "The fine will be levied by distraint in the usual way. They will have to pay."

A room in the Courthouse was placed at the disposal of the prisoners to enable them to see their friends before going to prison. They were driven to Mountjoy in a small prison van, containing no other prisoners, in charge of a matron from the jail. A number of their friends who were present in court also drove to the prison gate on cars, and gave them a parting cheer as the van entered the gate.

A full report, to which we are indebted for the above, appears in the *Irish Citizen* this week.

The Sentences Reduced.

On Tuesday, on his own initiative, the Recorder reduced the term of imprisonment to five months, and remitted the fines.

Mr. Asquith, if he desires peace, will not go to Dublin, for the militant Suffragists will pursue him there now that they have got him "on the run."—*Belfast News Letter*.

The House of Lords has decided that the Crystal Palace may be sold, and it is said that a syndicate of Suffragettes has offered, if the building is to be demolished, to do the work for nothing, just for the sake of the practice.—*Punch*.



THE CHURCH MILITANT.

The Rev. C. Hinscliffe at the Hyde Park Demonstration, on Sunday, July 14.

as the motive differentiated their action from that of other window breakers. He knew what went on in Dublin, and he was quite certain their motives were pure, though misguided. Their motives were not criminal in the ordinary sense. He would enforce the law, but he would not punish to the same extent as in the case of persons whose motives were criminal.

Mr. Kelly said there was one reform for which his clients were prepared to go to the scaffold; that was the abolition of the White Slave Traffic. The Recorder said there was a Bill dealing with that before Parliament. Mr. Kelly replied that it was a tinkering Bill, and no radical reform could be looked for till women were consulted.

The Recorder repeated that he was satisfied their motives were pure, but he could not allow them to escape the consequences of their breach of the law. Mr. Kelly said there was a limit to human endurance, as Mr. Balfour had said. If people were provoked, they would break the law. Women had been goaded to madness by the present Government; Messrs. Hobhouse and Burns had defied them, told them they could get nothing unless by violent methods. He asked that his clients should be treated as political prisoners.

Six Months in the First Division.

The Recorder, in giving sentence, said he regretted to have to send them to prison. He had to take into account that their motives were not ordinary motives, and he would differentiate to a very marked extent. At those very sessions, in a case of malicious damage, occurring before six o'clock in the morning, he had given a sentence of three years' penal servitude. In this case he would impose a sentence of six calendar months in the first division on each of the prisoners. Miss Houston and

LONDON MEETING.

Refreshed, rather than tired, by the splendid demonstration of Sunday, London Suffragettes mustered in strong force at the London Pavilion the next day, when they had the privilege, after Miss Kenney had summed up the political situation of the moment, of hearing the Ranees of Sarawak. Her Highness gave a delightful little impromptu talk, dwelling on the fettered condition of the Englishwoman from girlhood to old age, and begging all to use the power of thought by telling everyone they met at every opportunity about the Suffrage movement. She spoke feelingly of her pride in her friendship with Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Lawrence.

A great ovation greeted Mr. Henry Harben, and showed him how women appreciated his splendid championship of their cause. His clear, logical speech, illumined now and then with unexpected passion, will be found fully reported on page 685.

To close a delightful meeting, Miss Georgina Brackenbury spoke with her usual wit and brightness of the inconsistency of politicians and in contrast of the splendid men champions of the Suffrage movement. Referring to Mr. Gray, who grappled with Mr. Lloyd George, she said: "You might as well grapple with an eel for any real advantage that you can get from him, but think of the pluck of that man to go single-handed!"

Mr. H. A. Harben has withdrawn his candidature in the Liberal interest for Barnsley as a protest against the treatment of the Suffragists in prison. The Liberal leaders, it is said, respectfully suggested that the Labour candidates at Hanley and Crewe should follow this manly precedent.—*Punch*.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

HANLEY.

RESULT.

Mr. R. L. Outhwaite (L.) 6,647
Mr. G. H. Rittner (C.) 3,993
Mr. S. Finney (Lab.) 1,694

Lib. Maj. 654

Result in December, 1910—E. Edwards (Lab.), 8,248; G. H. Rittner (C.), 4,658; Lib. Maj. 3,085.

A vigorous campaign was carried on by the W.S.P.U., and the following account shows how well the point of view was understood. A worker writes:—

As the train journeyed on towards Stoke, a traveller in the corner picked up her ears as two men at the other end of the carriage began talking. "Hanley election is in full swing now. My word! They are busy." "Who is having the best time?" "Why, the Suffragettes, of course. They're just fine—they speak splendidly, they're so eloquent and so witty. I'd rather hear them than anyone else in the place." The train stopped, the traveller was whirled to Hanley market place, and thence to a lorry, whence she addressed the crowd. A more thoroughly good tempered crowd it would be difficult to find; men of all parties jostled each other, recognising the individual's right of opinion. It was the writer's first experience, and a most pleasant one, of a by-election at which she met no evidence of a bitter party spirit. Next morning came bill-distributing, and everywhere she met with kind smiles and friendly greeting. In one very poor street the occupant of the first house stepped from the kitchen to the pavement. "Are you a real Suffragette?" she asked. "Yes." Turning, she called, with a voice whose carrying power the Suffragette envied, "Mates, here's a real Suffragette." There was a stampede to the doors; some arrived with half-clothed babies, some in the midst of personal ablutions, some from cooking, some from scrubbing, all anxious to examine the real thing. Then came dinner-hour meetings. Who could help enjoying working with such organisers? At some pitches the speakers were enveloped the whole time in dense black smoke, but they went on unheeding. The women were splendid: "Yes, Miss, we know it's true, and we'll tell the men. We'll all back up you women." After these meetings, afternoon work began. Again, attentive, interested audiences crowded round, applauding, buying the paper, cheering. A policeman, being asked directions at Burslem that evening, said: "Which Suffragettes do you belong to? The party that does things?" The meeting there was similar—interested and sympathetic. VOTES FOR WOMEN sold out. 120 copies were sold on Friday alone. The Suffragettes have done a magnificent work in that land of smuts, sorrow and sympathy. They were received everywhere with unflinching kindness, courtesy and good-will, and the general feeling was well expressed by a grimy workman, who, warmly shaking the speaker's hand, said: "You belong to a tip-top lot. We'll be sorry to lose you, but we'll not forget you, and we'll back you to the end." G. A. R.

CREWE.

Polling Day, Friday, July 25.

CANDIDATES.

Mr. Ernest Craig (C.)
Mr. H. Murphy (L.)
Mr. Jas. Holmes (Lab.)

W.S.P.U. Organiser: Miss Flatman.

W.S.P.U. Committee Rooms: Town Hall.

Result in December, 1910—W. S. B. McLaren (L.), 7,689; A. F. Craig (L.U.), 6,598; Lib. Maj. 1,704.

Our correspondent writes:

Although the election has been postponed till the 27th, we have kept our meetings going every night. On Saturday last no less than four meetings were held in Crewe by the W.S.P.U. More speakers are urgently needed, as well as donations towards the long fight. Those who cannot help in other ways are invited to help by donations towards the funds. The demonstrations arranged for to-night are postponed till next week-end on account of the change of date.

The *Daily Herald* says:

The Women's Social and Political Union are well supplied with good speakers, and hold meetings practically all day long.

Fri. July 19.—Crewe, Catholic Bank, 7.30 p.m.; Steel Works, 12.30 p.m.; Mill Street, 7.30 p.m.; Nantwich, Market Place, 3 and 7 p.m.
Sat. July 20.—Crewe, Catholic Bank, 7.30 p.m.; Market Square, 3 p.m.; Ford Lane, 7.30 p.m.; Sandbank, 3 and 7 p.m.
Mon. July 22.—Crewe, Catholic Bank, 7.30 p.m.; Mill Street, 7.30 p.m.; Dinner-hour meeting, 12.30 p.m.; Nantwich, Market Place, 7 p.m.
Tues. July 23.—Crewe, Catholic Bank, 7.30 p.m.; Dinner-hour meeting, 12.30 p.m.; Ford Lane, 7 p.m.; Shawington, Market Place, 7 and 9 p.m.
Wednesd. July 24.—Alasager, 3 and 7 p.m.; Crewe, Catholic Bank, 7.30 p.m.; Dinner-hour meeting, 12.30 p.m.; Sandbank, Town, 3 and 7 p.m.
Thur. July 25.—Crewe, Catholic Bank, 7.30 p.m.; Steel Works, 12.30 p.m.; Ford Lane, 7.30 p.m.; Nantwich, Market Place, Demonstration, 3 and 7 p.m.
Fri. July 26.—Crewe, Steel Works, 12.30 p.m.; Mill Street, 3 p.m.; Market Place, 3 p.m.; Ford Lane, 7 p.m.; Catholic Bank, Demonstration, 7.30 p.m.

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SIR HARRY JOHNSTON'S OPINION

An important article by Sir Harry Johnston, on "The Franchise Bill and the Parliamentary Vote for Women," appeared in the *Daily Chronicle* on Monday, July 15, from which we give the following short extracts:

"The Liberal party stands at the parting of the ways with this introduction of the Extended Franchise Bill, containing as yet no mention of women, no provision for the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to the female half of the British population, either on the same terms as to men, or on terms somewhat more restricted on account of the supposed greater proportion of females of full age who might qualify as voters. Not even if a hundred thousand women could be imprisoned for their conduct of a political agitation could this movement for female franchise be stopped. The movement for equal civic and State rights on the part of both sexes is as irresistible as the tide which Mrs. Partington—it ought now to be Mr. Partington—tried to sweep out from her back yard."

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Miss Elliott, W.S.P.U., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C., who has undertaken the duty of sending in Prisoners' Hampers, gratefully acknowledges the following:—Miss D. Dewhurst, 5s.; Mrs. Rumble Ireland, 3s.; Miss G. Pryce, 5s.; Mrs. G. Blair; Miss N. Walters, 1l.

IN PRISON FOR RECENT MILITANT ACTION.

DURHAM.
Hawker, Miss M. (Five Months.)
Houston, Miss. (Five Months.)
Lloyd, Miss. (Five Months.)
Murphy, Miss Maggie (Four Months.)
Murphy, Miss Jane (Four Months.)
Palmer, Mrs. (Four Months.)
Steffington, Mrs. Sheehy. (Four Months.)
Webb, Miss H. (Five Months.)
HOLLOWAY.
Duval, Miss E. (One Month.)
Neal, Miss Marie. (Four Months.)
Walters, Miss A. (Four Months.)
OXFORD.
Craggs, Miss Helen. (Remand.)
SHERWELL.
Helsby, Miss. (One Month h.l.)
WANDSWORTH.
Gray, Mr. Charles. (Two Months h.l.)

I don't envy the Home Secretary at the present moment. Every day at question time he is badgered about one thing or another, and if it isn't strikers it is Suffragettes. His shuffling and evasive answers have earned him the nickname of "Mr. M'Dinna Kenna," which the *Daily Express* has bestowed upon him. — *Scots Pictorial*.

DISTINCTLY "NERVY."

At Scotland Yard the authorities were very "nervy" to-day. The fact that the second reading of the Franchise and Registration Bill of the Government was to be moved by Mr. Harcourt, a pronounced opponent of the political claims of women, caused considerable anxiety to the heads of the police, and early in the afternoon a considerable number of extra men were drafted into Westminster. These were "taking cover" at various points a full hour before the House met, and, in addition, plain clothes men kept a keen look-out in and around Palace Yard for suspicious-looking members of the other sex. — *Western Mail*.

It is a fact, I believe, that Mr. Asquith has decided for a time to avoid all functions of a semi-private character at which there would be any danger of his being assaulted by Suffragettes. His last experiences of this kind of thing have been much more unpleasant than the public have been allowed to know, and the reaction which sets in in favour of the culprit, if she is at all roughly handled, is not the least disagreeable feature of incidents of this character. In the case of the abandoned reception which Mr. Asquith was to have attended at the National Liberal Club, it would have been impossible to insure his safety. The club is a large one, and many of its members are warm sympathisers with the Suffragette movement. Indeed, it is said with some truth that there is no one of any importance nowadays who is not connected by ties either of blood or friendship with one or other of the many ladies who have suffered imprisonment for their too enthusiastic advocacy of "The Cause." It is even reported that when Mr. Asquith pays his promised visit to Dublin a special vessel will be requisitioned for the crossing. All this would seem to suggest that the authorities are now fearful that something more serious than an ordinary assault may be attempted, a view which finds confirmation from the elaborate police protection which is now afforded to the Prime Minister whenever he moves abroad. — *Halifax Daily Guardian*.

These are trying times for political leaders who have thought that plausibility and procrastination were part of the order of nature. Downing Street must be beginning to wonder if there is not something wrong with the universe. Labour leaders have asserted themselves, and Suffragist leaders go on reasserting themselves, with a spirit at once impassioned, decisive, and serene. — *Daily Herald*.

CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

Organisers and local Secretaries are asked to note that Reports intended for publication in *VOTES FOR WOMEN* should be written on one side of the paper only, and should reach the Editorial Office, addressed to The Editors, by first post Monday morning.

BALHAM AND TOOTING.

Good meeting held at Caistor Road on Friday. Miss Startup speaker. Cake and candy sale was decided success. The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield spoke, and Mrs. Tyson chaired. Best thanks to Mrs. Moore, who lent garden, and to Mrs. Olson, Mrs. McCormick, Miss Pickard, Miss Rowe, Mrs. and Miss Havers, Miss Crawley, Mrs. and Miss Riding, Miss Skeen, Miss Davies, Mrs. Bell, Dr. Collier, Miss Collier, and Mrs. Yorke for contributions. Members reminded to attend Streatham Demonstration. — (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Cocksedge, 12, Foxbourne Road, S.W.)

BARNET.

Miss Guttridge addressed large meeting. Church End, Finchley, Saturday, July 13. Papers sold out. Members are asked to attend Finsbury Park Demonstration, Sunday, July 21. Barnett is responsible for management of platform. Paper-sellers and stewards wanted. Send names to secretary. Train leaves High Barnet at 1.50 p.m. — (Hon. Sec.—Miss Maud Mace, Selborne, Hadley.)

BOWES PARK AND DISTRICT.

Will members attend demonstration in Finsbury Park, Sunday, July 21, 3 p.m., and make it known widely during next two days? For meetings see programme. — (Org.—Miss Hilda Gargett, 4, Stonard Road, Palmer's Green.)

CHELSEA AND KENSAL TOWN.

Mrs. Dacre-Fox addressed large crowd at Sloane Square, Friday. Mrs. Temple-Bird recited "Woman This and Woman That." Miss Naylor held large, successful meeting at World's End Friday evening. Miss Canning, chair. Chelsea was responsible for placarding omnibuses advertising Hyde Park Demonstration. Three days' poster-parading helped considerably to get rid of leaflets. Members delighted to welcome the last of local prisoners, the Misses Haig, Blacklock, Joachim, White, and Downing, all members of committee. Acknowledged with thanks "The Misses Fairhill, 22 6s. 6d., local funds." — (Hon. Sec. pro tem.—Mrs. Temple-Bird, Office—308, King's Road, S.W. Tel. Ken. 258.)

CHORLEY WOOD.

Will members do best to make garden meeting at "Thorpe Dale" great success? Hostess, Mrs. Hyman. Speaker, Dr. Letitia Fairfield. Tea, 4 p.m. Friends and sympathisers most welcome. Gratefully acknowledged:—"Chums," 4s., incidental expenses. — (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Offer, "Home Cot.")

CROYDON.

To-morrow (Saturday) Croydon contingent will join procession from Brixton to Streatham Common at 4 p.m. Please wear white and bring friends. Shop will close for summer holidays July 31. Members advised to lay in stock of household goods. Gratefully acknowledged:—Miss J. Smith, 10s. — (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Cameron-Swan, Shop—50, High Street.)

FULHAM AND PUTNEY.

Hyde Park Demonstration advertised by bill distributing, meetings, and by decorated dog-cart driven by Mrs. Barmen. Jumbles were collected. Sale realised over £7. Many thanks to all who contributed and helped. Miss Coombes had capital meeting. Fulham, Friday. Shop open Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays only during August. Volunteers for those days urgently needed. Write secretary at once that time-table may be arranged. — (Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Roberts, Miss L. Cullen, Shop—305, Fulham Road, S.W.)

WOLWICH.

New union being formed Wolwich. Joint Hon. Secs., Miss Clifford and Miss Gregory, will be glad hear of members, sympathisers, who can help with work. Vigorous campaign starts immediately after holidays. Mrs. Gorr (hon. sec.) will welcome donations. — (Hon. Secs.—Miss Clifford and Miss Gregory, 4, Heathwood Gardens, Charlton.)

HACKNEY.

A good contingent members drove in brake Hyde Park, Sunday. Members specially urged support remaining open-air meetings before August. Please bring unconverted friends, Mrs. Ives' meeting (see programme). Will more members volunteer sell *VOTES FOR WOMEN* on holiday? — (Hon. Sec.—Miss E. Glidwell, 130, Rushmore Road, Clapton.)

HAMMERSMITH.

Motor demonstration was picturesque success. Many thanks to Miss Webbing and others for help in decorations. Will members who are in town during August please send names at once. Jumble sale will be held September. — (Hon. Sec.—Miss Harblicher, 85, The Grove.)

HAMPSTEAD.

Hearty thanks members who made Saturday's parasol-parade effective. Paper containing accounts of forcible feeding has been sent 238 local doctors. Shop will be closed during August, with exception of Thursdays, when members may obtain papers, &c. A prisoners' reception will take place early autumn. Splendid open-air meetings addressed this week on

Hampstead Heath by Miss Bonwick and Mrs. Bonwick, and at Holloway Gaol by Miss Lennon. — (Hon. Sec. pro tem.—Mrs. Alfred Weaver, Miss D. Solomon, Shop—178, Finchley Road. Tel. Hamp. P.O. 490.)

HENDON AND GOLDSBORO GREEN.

Two most successful meetings held July 9, one by kind permission Mrs. Hillmen, "The Beacon," Finchley, and at office. Mrs. Haverfield spoke. New members joined. Collection, £1 3s. 10d. taken altogether. If any member can sell *VOTES FOR WOMEN* during holidays, will she please send name to Miss Beldon at once, stating when and where she will sell? — (Org.—Miss M. Beldon, Office—255, The Parade, Golders Green.)

HORNSEY.

Large crowds listened Miss Barry at Muswell Hill. Miss Bonwick, B.A., Hornsey High Street. 183 papers sold in four days. Helpers urgently needed for two cycle parades, starting 97, Seven Sisters Road, Thursday, July 18, 6 p.m., and to-morrow (Saturday), 3 p.m. Please communicate secretary. See programme. Helpers be at Finsbury Park, Sunday, July 21, not later than 2.45. Local workers, Platform 2. — (Hon. Sec.—Miss Bonwick, B.A., 28, Weston Park, Crouch End, N.)

ILFORD.

A decorated pony and trap, with megaphone and handbills, advertised Sunday's demonstration. Care were great success in Hospital Carnival, one receiving prize, the other certificate. Thanks to Mr. Crouch, who undertook decorations, to all who helped, and to Mr. A. Crabb (carman), who obtained trolleys, supplied horse, and gave every assistance. Miss Patmore 2s.; Miss Regan, 2s.; Anon., 2s. — (Hon. Sec.—Miss Haslam, 66, Cranbrook Road.)

ISLINGTON.

Members, before going away, please send July and August subscriptions. Secretary glad to hear from members who will be in town during August. Please send names early. — (Hon. Sec.—Miss E. M. Casserley, Office—347, Goswell Road, E.C.)

KENSINGTON.

Congratulations to Miss Wylie on most successful open-air campaign. Thanks to speakers for services. Great interest shown at meetings, testified by large crowds, Hyde Park on Sunday. Eighteen meetings held. Over 40,000 bills distributed. Special thanks Mrs. Ferguson loan of studio and workers' hospitality; to Miss Lomax and Miss Dalglish; and to all who worked so splendidly (many far into night). An "At Home" kindly given by Dr. Ellice Corthorn, Mr. Cameron Grant spoke, and Miss Barbara Wylie. New members were made. Gratefully acknowledged:—Demonstration Fund: Mrs. Pott, £1 1s.; Mrs. Burle, 2s. 6d., General Fund. Jumbles can be sent Mrs. Sloane, 41, Lansdowne Crescent, North Kensington. Mrs. Colvoss and Miss Fenton warmly welcomed as new members. — (Hon. Sec. pro tem.—Miss Postlethwaite, Shop—143, Church Street, Tel. Western 2116.)

KINGSTON AND DISTRICT.

All who worked for Demonstration are to be congratulated. Please note that as August will be holidays, all must work hard for Dutch Market, October 12. Helpers please send names. Mrs. Burton undertaking refreshments. Members let her know as early as possible what help you can give. Coronation Stone meetings continue until end July. Mrs. Tyson spoke Saturday last. More papers were needed. Gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Burton, 10s. 9d.; Mrs. Vallance, 1s.; Mrs. Bessell, 1s.; Mrs. Beatty, weekly subscription; Mrs. Kendrew, 2s. — (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Dacre-Fox, Office—Union Street, Kingston-on-Thames.)

N.W. LONDON.

Members are invited to come and bring friends to first At Home in new premises, Wednesday, July 24, 8 p.m. Speakers, Dr. Letitia Fairfield, Mr. and Mrs. Terrero. Members delighted to welcome Mrs. Terrero after plucky hunger-strike and heroic endurance of forcible feeding, and will be deeply interested to hear story from her own lips. Many kind artists have promised services for songs and recitations. Evening promises to be most enjoyable. Members thanked for all help given for Hyde Park Demonstration. Paper-sellers much needed. — (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Penn-Gaskell, Office—310, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.)

PADDINGTON AND MARYLEBONE.

Miss Hodge and Miss Douglas Smith addressed crowded meeting on Thursday evening. There will be no meetings, indoor or outdoor, during August and September, except Regent's Park on Sundays, 6 p.m. — (Hon. Org.—The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Shop—52, Praed Street, W.)

PINNEY.

Friday, July 12, members' meeting held Rockstone House garden. Mrs. Terrero gave most interesting and graphic account of prison experiences. A large number of members present. — (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Terrero, Rockstone House.)

RICHMOND AND Kew.

Mrs. Bouvier much impressed crowd Saturday evening. Stranger handed her some flowers. The demeanour of the audience more sympathetic. — (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. C. T. Clayton, Glengarriff, Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey.)

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The Midlands

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT

Organiser will be glad of names of members who will undertake chalk notices Small Heath meeting. More volunteers wanted paper selling. Will all call office for handbills Queen's College meeting, distribute among friends. Volunteers wanted poster parades to-morrow (Saturday) morning and Tuesday evening. (Org.—Miss Grew. Offices—97, John Bright Street. Tel.—Mid. 1443.)

COVENTRY

Since formation of local union three months ago much good work has been done. New members joined; fortnightly meetings being held Pool Meadow. Among speakers, Mr. Tenbruggenkate and Miss Haley, of Birmingham. Members who have undertaken paper selling report good sales, especially outdoor meetings.

DERBY.

Members kindly note VOTES FOR WOMEN tea can be obtained Mrs. Fletcher, 242, Osmaston Road. Mrs. Fletcher pleased to deliver same, and is anxious for addresses.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Brewer, 6, Lime Avenue.)

LEICESTER.

Many thanks Mrs. Baines for splendid week's work. Open-air meetings will be continued every Monday and Thursday throughout July, Market Place, 8 p.m. Members please all attend to help. Meet at shop 7.30, and bring as many friends as possible. Currie acknowledged: Miss Hughes, 5s.; Miss Currie, 5s.; Miss Swain, 5s.; also several donations towards shop rent.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss C. R. Swain. Shop—14, Bowling Green Street.)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Members from various towns spent delightful social afternoon Willie Grange, Wellingborough (kind invitation of Mrs. Parr), July 13. A telegram was sent to Mrs. Pankhurst. Office in Market Square was opened middle of week; business is well started. Congratulations to Wellingborough members who are taking their turn in keeping shop.—(Org.—Miss Miller, 30, Market Square, Northampton.)

HEROIN

Paper sales increasing steadily owing to members' splendid work. Pleas attended to part of Friday afternoon. Members reminded that Miss Doggie's meeting drawing near. Its success depends on every member selling all their tickets. Many thanks Mrs. Crawshaw Ralston for undertaking to pay expenses of hall and advertising for Lady Isabel Margesson's Ludlow meeting. The Organiser will be away August and part of September. Secretary will not be present for a period. Paper sales must not drop. Sellers particularly urged to volunteer for flower show days, August 22-23. (Org.—Miss Markwick, 7, Swan Hill, Shrewsbury.)

West of England.

BATH

Excellent meetings held Single Hill and at Sawclose. Miss Annie Williams spoke. Volunteers wanted for August open-air campaign. Meetings will be held Bradford-on-Avon, Box, Corshaw, Frome, Radstock, Marshfield, Melksham. Miss B. Wylie will speak. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Strangways, £2 10s.; Mrs. Caye, 10s.—(Hon. Secs.—The Misses Tollemache. Shop—12, Walcot Street.)

BRISTOL

Monday afternoon meetings will be discontinued during August. Contributions acknowledged: C. E. Lee (sale of flowers), \$1 10; Collection, 4 ad. Mrs. Dove-Wilcox, 1s. Mrs. Edwards, 1s. Mrs. Hodder, 2s.; Mrs. Young, 2s.; Mrs. Curtis, 1s. Mrs. Dugdale, 1s. Mrs. Jacobs, 1s.; Mrs. Young 22 2s.; Mrs. Wilson, 7s. 6d.; Miss Gibson, 1s.; Miss James, 1s.; Mrs. Lehman, 1s.; Mrs. Davies Smith, 1s.; Mrs. Macasa, 2s.; Mrs. Muschamp, 1s.; Miss Muschamp, 1s.; Mrs. Curtis, 1s.; Collection, 11d.; Mrs. James, 1s.; Mrs. Channing Watkins, 2s.; Falk, 5s.—(Hon. Org. Sec.—Mrs. Dove-Wilcox. Office—37 Queen Road, Clifton.)

CORNWALL.

Members responded generously to appeal for circulating Cornish doctors with Vornat post Women containing barbarous accounts of forcible feeding. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Burt. 5c.; Mrs. Tremayne, 10s.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Edith Williams, Glanafon, Devorara).

NEWPORT.

Gratefully acknowledged:—(Material Fund) Mrs. Southwood Jones, 10s. Jumble Sale will be held August. Goods should now be sent Miss Wake, The Park. Offers of all drawing room furnishings and more paper sellers urgently needed.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Mackworth.—Office—11, Stow Hill.)

Wales

Wales.
CARRIEN AND DISTRICT

The Organiser leaves Cardiff, August 1, to take charge of campaign at Llandudno and Colwyn Bay. She will be glad to hear from members and friends spending their holidays in that district. Volunteers wanted for shop-keeping, 2.30 to 5 p.m. Donations, 5 p.m. onwards.

**THE
OLDEST and STILL
The "IDEAL COCOA"**

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK

Friday,	9	...	4, Clement's Inn, W.C.	Speakers' Class, Miss Rosa Leo	7.45 p.m.
"	10	...	Croydon, Katherine Street	Mr. L. Phillips, Miss Julian Leo	8 p.m.
"	11	...	Fulham, Munster Road	Miss Richard	8 p.m.
"	12	...	Haringay, Burgoyne Road	Poster Parade	7 p.m.
"	13	...	" "	Miss Bonwick, B.A.	8 p.m.
"	14	...	Harrow Road, Second Avenue	Miss B. Wyllie. Chair: Mrs. R. Cay.	8 p.m.
"	15	...	Kington, 13, Union Street	Hilless: Miss N. Gornall	2.30-6 p.m.
Saturday, 20	16	...	Tooting Broadway	Miss Taylor. Chair: Mrs. Armstrong	8 p.m.
"	17	...	Chiswick, Duke's Road	Miss Jacobs	8 p.m.
"	18	...	Finsbury Park, 19, St. Thomas' Road	Poster Parade	11 a.m. & 7 p.m.
"	19	...	Harlesden, Manor Park Road	Miss Amy Winter	8 p.m.
"	20	...	Ilford, Balfour Road	Miss Haslam	8 p.m.
"	21	...	Islington, Holloway Rd., Jones Bros.	Miss F. A. Randall, B.Sc.	8 p.m.
"	22	...	" " 97, Seven Sisters Road	Cycle Parade	5 p.m.
"	23	...	" " Villars	Miss Frankerd	8 p.m.
"	24	...	Kilburn, Messina Avenue	Mrs. Bartlett. Chair: Miss Startup.	8 p.m.
"	25	...	Kington, Coronation Stone	Miss C. Green. Chair: Mrs. Dacre Fox	12 noon
"	26	...	Lewisham, 5a, Loampit Vale	Members' Rally	3-8 p.m.
"	27	...	Palmer's Green, Alderman's Hill	Miss B. Wyllie. Chair: Mr. Victor Froul	8 p.m.
"	28	...	Richmond, Heron Court	Miss G. Richard	8 p.m.
"	29	...	Streatham Common	Demonstration. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Drummond, The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Mrs. Mansel, Miss Mayler, Mr. Lloyd, Mrs. Penn Gaskell, Miss L. Tyson, Miss Elliott	8 p.m.
"	30	...	Wimbledon Broadway	Mr. John Simpson. Chair: Mr. Huggott	5 p.m.
Sunday, 21	1	...	Catford Tram Terminus	Miss Cynthia Maguire	7.30 p.m.
"	2	...	Clapham Common	" "	7 p.m.
"	3	...	Ealing Common	Miss Coombs	6 p.m.
"	4	...	Finsbury Park	Demonstration. Miss Sylvia Pank- hurst, Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Leigh, Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Dacre, Fox, Miss Bonwick, B.A., Miss Eliza Myers, Miss G. Richard, Mrs. Mansel, Miss P. Ayrtton, Mrs. Randall, Miss Gargett, Mr. Wal- colm Mitchell, Mr. Victor Duval	7.30 p.m.
"	5	...	Hampstead Heath, Flagstaff	Miss Lennox	3 p.m.
"	6	...	Hyde Park, near Marble Arch	Miss Naylor	11.30 a.m.
"	7	...	Regent's Park, York Walk	Miss A. Kelly. Chair: Miss Kinkaid	3 p.m.
"	8	...	Streatham Common	Miss Amy Winter. Chair: Miss Leonora Tyson	6 p.m.
Monday, 22	9	...	London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, W.	Mr. Gerald Gould and others. Chair: Mrs. Mansel	3 p.m.
Tuesday, 23	10	...	Edgware Road, Nutford Place	Miss Hodge. Chair: Mrs. Sneathwick Gaston Meeting	5.15 p.m.
"	11	...	Palmer's Green, 4, Stonard Road	Miss Lennox	8 p.m.
"	12	...	Stamford Hill, N.	Miss S. Bennett	7 p.m.
"	13	...	Wimbledon Park	Miss D. Gibbs. Chair: Mrs. Scar- borough	8 p.m.
Wednesday, 24	14	...	Holloway, Prison Gates	Miss Peck	8 p.m.
"	15	...	Ilford, Barkings, Old Town Hall	Miss Harvey	8 p.m.
"	16	...	Pinner, Pinnerfoot	Gordon Fete. Hostess: Mrs. Wil- son	5 p.m.
"	17	...	Pulsey, Wester Road	Mrs. Olive Waite	8 p.m.
"	18	...	Thornton Heath Clock	Mrs. Oather, Miss Hardy	8 p.m.
Thursday, 25	19	...	Chelsea, Sloane Square	" "	12.15 p.m.
"	20	...	Hampstead Heath, Flagstaff	Mrs. Mansel	7.30 p.m.
"	21	...	Paddington, 52, Praed Street, N.W.	Mrs. Penn Gaskell. Chair: The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield	8.15 p.m.
"	22	...	Raysnes Park	Miss G. Richard. Chair: Mrs. Dickinson	8 p.m.
"	23	...	South Tottenham, 38, The Crescent	Hostess, Mrs. Ives	7.30 p.m.
"	24	...	Stainway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.	Mrs. Mansel. Chair: Miss Annie Kenney	8 p.m.
Friday, 26	25	...	Balham, Caistor Road	Chair: Mrs. Heard	8 p.m.
"	26	...	4, Clement's Inn, W.C.	Speakers' Class, Miss Rosa Leo	7.45 p.m.
"	27	...	Croydon, Katherine Street	Miss Kinkaid, Miss Julian	8 p.m.
"	28	...	Fulham, Munster Road	Mrs. Olive Waite	8 p.m.
"	29	...	Harrow Road, Second Avenue	Miss Myers. Chair: Miss Meakin	8 p.m.
"	30	...	Kington, 13, Union Street	Hostess: Miss N. Gornall	2.30-6 p.m.

Home Counties.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.
Members ought to make greater success of paper sales in town. Will two more volunteer and call shop to-day, 11 a.m., and get papers? Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Bourne, 5s.; Miss Parsons, 10s.—(Org.—Miss M. S. Allen. Shop—Marina.)

BOURNEMOUTH

Successful meeting held under I.L.P. auspices, Sunday, July 7, Meyrick Road, Miss M. Capper spoke.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss B. Berry, 221, Old Christchurch Road).

BRIGHTON, HOVE, AND DISTRICT.
Open-air meetings were held in Portslade and Worthing, and will continue there and at Rottingdean and Horsham during next few weeks. See programme. Members urged to attend to-night's meeting.—(Org.—Miss G. Allen. Office—8, North Street, Quadrant.)

CANTERBURY AND SOUTH KENT.
Many thanks all who worked and helped with lecture at Grand, July 9. Mme. Leopold Braun's splendid singing much appreciated. She was also accompanied by the excellent Organist, Mr. Orrell. Every user will be glad to have volunteers for paper-selling anywhere in the district. Lady Lumb and Miss Morris will be glad to have volunteers for paper-selling in aid of help for Folkestone. A capital meeting on Stone Apron, Dover, July 11. Many sailors from fleet were present, and audience much interested. Dover members and friends asked to attend every Thursday evening until further notice.—(Org.—Miss F. D. M. Macaulay, Trevarra, 30, Bouverie Road West, Folkestone.)

EASTBOURNE

Open-air meeting Eastern handstand a great success. Miss Wylie made fine speech; the Rev. J. Clennell taking chair. A collection was taken, and many papers sold and leaflets distributed: Members are asked to sell VOTES FOR WOMEN on Friday or Saturday mornings. Will all make effort help Miss Jones and Miss Hall in splendid work this way?—(Org.—Miss M. S. Allen, 10, Southfield's Road.)

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS.
Members doing good work with letters local papers. Sum in collection box was £1 ls. for two weeks. Members are reminded that Organiser would like this sum fortnightly. It is great help towards local expenses. All are thanked for contributions. Gratefully acknowledged: Collection box, £1 ls.; Miss Kirk Bullock, ls.—(Org.—Miss M. S. Allen. 8, Claremont.)

NEWBURY.

Mrs. Drummond kindly presided members' meeting. Guildhall Temperance Hotel, Thursday, July 11,

tions, however small, towards rent gratefully received.—(Org.—Miss Annie Williams, Office—27, Charles Street.)

PONTYPOOL AND GRIFFITHSTOWN.
Members urged to make garden fair and fête a success (see programme).—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Wilton, Trefoil.)

Eastern Counties.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Organiser in Cambridge from July 25, and asks that members and friends get into touch with her as quickly as possible. Special effort will be made to increase paper circulation during campaign. Help much needed July 27, when campaign opens with decorated boat on river and stall in Market Place. Mrs. Brailsford will address an evening meeting. Contributions towards fund will be welcomed.—(Org.—Miss Grace Roe, 7, Mill Road.)

FELIXSTOWE.

A special effort must be made with paper sales during next few weeks. Miss Lowy much in need of help, will welcome paper sellers even if only half an hour to spare. Mrs. Cather spoke Wednesday.—(Org.—Miss Grace Roe, Hon. Sec.—Miss Ethel Lowy, Woodcroft, Bath Road.)

IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.

Organiser very anxious to cover demonstration expenses before leaving for Cambridge; £28 still needed. Donations, however small, welcome. A special effort is being made with paper circulation. See programme.—(Org.—Miss Grace Roe, Shop Sec.—Miss King, Shop—Dial Lane.)

NORWICH AND DISTRICT.

Members are asked to take what drive tickets at once if they intend to be present. They are also asked to demonstrate July 28 if possible. Help urgently needed in advertising meetings.—Mr. W. H. Tewson and Mr. S. Hewley have kindly promised to preside at two platforms. Chief speakers will be Mrs. Brailsford and Miss Tyson. Successful village meeting held Thornham, July 13. A good collection taken; many papers sold. Many local clergy strong sympathisers, have joined Church League. Many thanks to Rev. Anthony Fenn for coming eighteen miles to preside at afternoon village meeting Burnham Deepdale, July 13.—(Org.—Margaret West.—Offices—52, London Street, Norwich.)

North-Eastern Counties.

DONCASTER.

Mrs. Woodhouse's At Home takes place to-day (see programme). Members bring friends. Helpers wanted chalk, sell papers, and collect at Mrs. Baines' meeting.—(Hon. Sec.—pro tem.—Miss Williams, Deaf Institute.)

HALIFAX.

Members asked to do utmost to make Mrs. Brailsford's visit success. Helpers urgently needed Saturday evening, for paper-selling, &c. Will any member take charge of paper-selling Saturday morning throughout August?—(Hon. Sec.—Dr. Helena Jones, 3, Rhodesia Avenue.)

HARROGATE.

Enthusiastic and well-attended meeting was held Crown Hotel, July 12. Dr. Mary Murdoch made impressive protest against brutality of forcible feeding. Speeches of Miss Barbara Wylie and Rev. C. Hinchliff very much appreciated. Resolution demanding withdrawal Manhood Suffrage Bill and introduction of measure giving equal voting rights to men and women was passed with only five dissentients. Many thanks to Mrs. Slingsby, Mrs. Clayton, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Miss Wylie, Miss Wood, Mrs. Bray, Miss Dalzell, Mrs. Clay and Mrs. Willis for gifts. Any member spending holiday in Harrogate who could give some time to shop or speak at outdoor meetings should send name to Hon. Sec.—Miss M. Hughes. (Office—18, King's Road.)

LEEDS AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Frank Rutter addressed Friday's meeting in unavoidable absence of Miss Evelyn Sharp. His earnest and convincing speech much appreciated. The Jumble Sale will be held to-day (Friday). Friends' Adult School, Crosschancellor Street (Woodhouse car). Will all members endeavour to help sellers. Afternoon meetings have been arranged on Woodhouse Moor, 3 p.m. Paper-sellers urgently needed.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss G. Palmer, Office—3, Cookridge Street.)

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.

Will members endeavour to attend Sunderland demonstration to-morrow (Saturday)? Procession forms up Wheatfield 5.30. Members are asked to be there by 5 at latest. Many cars used in pageant will be used again. Particulars may be had from temporary shop, 2, Bridge Street, Sunderland. Members, please note that shop will be closed throughout August. Arrangements will be made for getting paper each week. Last Wednesday meeting, July 24.—(Org.—Miss Laura Ainsworth, Office—77, Blackett's Street.)

SCARBOROUGH.

Many thanks Miss Bremner for beautiful tea-cloth made for sale, and to Mrs. Cooke for homemade lemon-curd. Splendid sale of papers effected pageant week. Shop attracted great attention from many visitors. Members reminded to collect for Rummage sale in autumn. More papers could be sold weekly if members would help to sell.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Nora Vickerman, 33, St. Nicholas Cliff.)

SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT.

Great joint demonstration Sheffield Trades and Labour Council and Women's Suffrage Societies to demand women's inclusion in Reform Bill, Corn Exchange, Sunday, July 28, 7 p.m. Mrs. Despard, Mrs. P. Snowden, Miss Barrett, B.Sc., and Mr. Lansbury. Will members do utmost make meeting known, steward, and sell papers.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss F. E. Coxhill, Office—26-28, Chapel Walk.)

YORK.

Members and sympathisers bring friends to hear Mrs. Brailsford to-night. Men's Committee met July 11 to discuss future plans. Acknowledged with thanks:—Miss Alice Sufield, Is. Miss Agnes Sufield, 2a; Miss Fawcett, Is.; Mrs. Taylor, Is.; Mr. Key-Jones, Is. 9d. Thanks to all who subscribed to rent station poster. Excellent meeting Exhibition Square, July 9. Mr. Beney chaired. Miss Key-Jones spoke. Resolution carried by large majority. Members urged to meet. Open-air meeting July 26.—(Org.—Miss Key-Jones, Office—Colby Chambers, Coppergate, Tel. 682.)

North-Western Counties.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

Open-air campaign being carried on. Successful meeting held Haymarket, Birkenhead, on Saturday, July 13. A very large attendance. Resolution calling on the Government "to withdraw Manhood Suffrage Bill and to substitute a measure giving equal voting rights to men and women" carried with one dissentient.—(Org.—Miss Alice Davies, Office—11, Renshaw Street.)

PRESTON, ST. ANNE, AND DISTRICT.

Garden Party tickets, Is. Members urged to get friends to buy (see programme). Local L.L.P. written to Prime Minister pointing out undemocratic nature of Reform Bill in excluding women.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bigly, 24, Winckley Square.)

MANCHESTER.

Office will be closed to-day (Friday) and re-open Tuesday, August 6. Next members' meeting, Friday, August 9. Members asked to make special point of attending arrangements for September demonstration will then be well in hand.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss K. Wallwork, Office—32, King Street, W.)

Scotland.

ABERDEEN.

Large open-air meetings held daily by Miss Joan Wickham and Organiser. Notices can be had at shop. Successful meeting held Pigeon last Saturday. Paper sold out. Paper sales now doubled. Demonstration Sunday, July 28. Will members please come forward and assist? Gratefully received:—Miss Rudmore Brown, 10a. (Demonstration Fund).—(Org.—Miss Helen Jollie, Shop—7, Bon-Accord Street.)

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND.

Five open-air meetings held last week Edinburgh, two Dunfermline, one Galashiels. Members asked distribute bills during next week announcing demonstration on meadows, Saturday, July 27, 5 p.m.—(Org.—Miss Lucy Burns, B.A. Shop—27, Frederick Street, Tel. 6182 Central.)

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.

Outdoor meetings held daily, Large vicinity, since July 1. Audiences most sympathetic. Miss Jane Thomson stayed week Large, own expense, and spoke daily with Miss Underwood. Mrs. Crawford (released prisoner) came from Rothsay to speak, Mrs. White, Glasgow. Busiest time began "Fair Saturday," July 13, when there were large paper sales. Leaflets, Speeches from the Dock, sold well, thanks to Miss Burnet, Miss Edith Clarence, Minister, arrived July 15 to help for fortnight. Thanks for Miss M. Gullian's donation. Votes for WOMEN poster displayed Central Station bookstall for year. Thanks to Miss Soga, copy "Who's Who."—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Underwood, Office—502, Sauchiehall Street, Tel. 615, Charing Cross.)

CLERKS' W.S.P.U.

Members reminded subscriptions now due. Thanks to paper-sellers, Hyde Park gates Sunday. Helpers needed sell at pitch. Jumbies may be sent Miss Carey, 347, Goswell Road, E.C.1, marked "Clerks' W.S.P.U."—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Cynthia Maguire, 39, Priory Road, W. Hampstead; Miss P. H. Ayton, 62, Edith Road, W. Kensington.)

IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

Weekly meetings Beresford Place and Phoenix Park most successful for past fortnight. Speakers, Mrs. Connery, Mrs. Emerson, Miss Bloxham, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Quinn, Mrs. Cousins, Miss Calahan, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins. The next meeting at Beresford Place will be held at same time as Mr. Asquith's meeting at Theatre Royal. All those interested in Suffrage are asked to attend and make this meeting impressive demonstration. Successful ten days' driving tour was undertaken in co. Sligo and South Donegal by Mrs. O'Connell, who, with party of eight, held meetings Rosess Point, Bundoran, Ballyshannon, Donegal, and small intervening villages. Everywhere large crowds turned out to hear, and showed by unanimous voting that they agreed with women's demands. Hundreds of badges and hundreds of Irish Citizens were sold, and in some places fine collections taken. Mrs. O'Connell's helpers were Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Cousins, Miss Jameson, Mr. Swift McNeill, M.P. for district, has been made aware of constituents' desire for Woman Suffrage. (Office.—Antient Concert Buildings, St. Brunswick Street, Dublin.)

CYMRIC SUFFRAGE UNION.

This platform at Hyde Park demonstration great success. Mrs. Baines, Mrs. Men in chair. Mrs. Wynne Nevinson, the Rev. Drew Roberts, Mrs. Davies, and Miss Muriel Matiers spoke. The resolution was passed with one dissentient. After meeting National Anthem was sung with real Cymric fervour.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Davies, 53, Wandsworth Bridge Road, Fulham, S.W.)

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOC. FOR W.S.

Offices at Homes discontinued until October 1. Office closed August 1-23. Letters will be forwarded to Sec. Holidays provide excellent opportunities of making new members and leisure for needlework. If everyone would make one article Christmas sale would be well provided. Members requested to keep old clothes, &c. for Jumble sale in October. Miss McGowan continues to hold open-air meetings in Peckham. A campaign of dinner-hour meetings is being arranged Hackney and Kensington.—(Office—8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge opposite Tube Station.)

IRISH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

The last meeting before summer holidays will be held at address below, Tuesday, July 24, 8 p.m. After this date no meetings will be held till further notice.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss G. O'Connell-Hayes, Emerson Club, 19, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.)

THE CATHOLIC W.S. SOCIETY.

Owing to great increase in membership, society has been obliged to move to more central and convenient office. Office hours will be 4-5 daily, except Saturday, when they will be 10-11 p.m. Several members took part in most effective poster parade outside House of Commons Thursday last.—(Sec.—Miss Gabrielle Jeffrey, Office—55, Berners Street, W.)

MEN'S FEDERATION FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

In spite of extraordinary precautions to exclude them from so-called South London demonstration, Kensington Theatre, several members succeeded in pertinently reminding Mr. Lloyd George that Votes for Women could not be forgotten even on "Joy Day." Thanks to Mr. E. W. Futwoye, who spoke Hyde Park Sunday last. Members are asked to rally round Federation van at demonstration Finsbury Park, Sunday next.—(Hon. Sec.—Victor Prou, Office—28, St. Paul's Chambers, Ludgate Hill, E.C.)

WESTMINSTER AND ST. GEORGE'S, MANCHESTER SQUARE.

Large successful meeting held Friday Mrs. A. J. Pakenham Laurell's, 17, St. George's Gardens. Mrs. Drummond and Mrs. A. J. Webb spoke; audience keenly appreciative. Series of three drawing-room meetings ended in formation of local committee, which will start working district in autumn.—(Hon. Org.—Miss H. G. Little, No. 34-5, Clement's Inn.)

HYTHE.

Opening of Suffrage Club Shop, 53, High Street, Friday, July 26, 4 p.m. Countess Brassey will be met by committee members. Public meeting, Assembly Hall, 4.30; Countess Brassey will preside. Speaker, the Rev. Hugh Chapman. Admission free. Collection towards furnishing shop. Funds much needed subscriptions welcome.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Lewis, Dunedin, Seabrook Road.)

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Scottish Churches League for Woman Suffrage, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this League protests against the non-inclusion of Women in the Franchise Reform Bill now before Parliament, and desires a copy of this resolution to be forwarded to each member of the Cabinet, and to each Scottish M.P."

The general impression left upon the public mind will, we believe, be that the Home Secretary has been singularly maladroit. He is a well-meaning but a very tactless person, and he has been altogether outwitted by some exceedingly clever women.—*Glasgow Herald.*

SPEAKERS' CLASS.

Hon. Elocution Mistress—Miss Rosa Leo, 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Hon. Sec.—Miss Hale, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

The last class before the summer holidays will take place next week, July 28, and the subjects for these two classes will be the present situation of the movement. If sufficient applications are made Miss Leo will hold private classes through August on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, at 3 p.m., at 45, Ashworth Mansions. All names for these classes should be sent in to Miss Leo, at the above address, without delay. Please enclose stamped addressed envelope.

RULES.

1. Members of the W.S.P.U. only are eligible.
2. The Class is held at 4, Clement's Inn, Room 72, every Friday, at 7.45 p.m. sharp.
3. Entrance fee, 3d. weekly; proceeds to be used for the purchase of educational literature.
4. The library books are only to be kept one week, and must be returned or sent by post before the next class.
5. Members are limited to ten classes, and it must be clearly understood that no one shall be admitted to these classes except intending speakers.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION

For Women's Enfranchisement.

There was large, representative gathering, Friday last, in beautiful rooms and grounds, 60, Osalow Gardens, where Mrs. Hyllon Dale provided delightful programme for members and friends of above union. Sweet and soft music (Eolian Ladies' Orchestra) charmed those present, and true Suffrage note was struck by Lieut. Calber's and Mr. V. D. Duval's short, forceful speeches. Miss Janette Steer's fine rendering of one of Olive Schreiner's Dramas and Mr. Gerald Lindley's song much appreciated. Heartly thanks to hostess and artists, also to speakers and Hyde Park banner-bearers, July 14, and to Miss Sylvia Fankhurst and workers who carried out artistic decoration of M.P.U. platform. Next Sunday speakers, Hyde Park, will be S. Casson, Esq., and Miss Naylor. Hon. Treas. makes urgent appeal for financial support in arduous campaign. Already acknowledged:—£1,567 11s. 6d.; A. Billinghurst, Esq., 4s.; J. C. Laupmann, Esq., M.A., 2s.; Membership Fee, Is.; Sunday Receipts, 3s.; £1,568 1s. 6d.—(Hon. Org. Sec.—Victor D. Duval, Office—13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.)

FORCIBLE FEEDING.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sir,—I have always thought forcible feeding a very dangerous proceeding, and some years ago was acquainted with the following case which proved fatal:—A patient of mine, a lady, suffered from spasmodic stricture (commonly called hysterical) of the gullet, or oesophagus. She could eat very sparingly of solids, but could not partake of liquids. A galvanic treatment from the stomach to the nape of the neck would relieve the spasm for some days. One autumn when I was away on holiday, a confrere sent her up to one of our first throat specialists, who in trying to pass a bougie tore the gullet. Whatever food she tried to swallow now found its way into the loose tissues of the neck; an abscess formed, and, needless to add, she ended her days within a fortnight. To feed a resisting patient is much on the same lines. My patient was willing, but her gullet was unwilling. If there is voluntary resistance there is great danger to life. When the tube is passed down the nose, even with skill and care, food often gets into the windpipe. This is very painful, but if the solid material gets into the lungs it forms the focus of disease later.—Yours, &c., ALBERT WILSON, M.D., 22, Langham Street, W., July 13.

The practice [of forcible feeding] is proved to be so dangerous to health and life that prisoners submitted to it have to be liberated wholesale before the expiration of their sentences to avoid some disaster which would gravely shock the public conscience. It is, in fact, an obvious failure alike from a medical and from a disciplinary point of view.

This being so, it surely behoves those medical men who have up to now taken part in the forcible feeding of these prisoners seriously to reconsider their position. A prison doctor does not, one hopes, when he accepts the position, surrender his professional conscience to the Home Secretary or the prison governor. The prisoners are surely his patients, not mere victims on whose persons he is to carry out unquestioningly the orders of the lay authorities. Every credit must be given to the prison doctors for having acted in the matter up to now in the honest belief that the practice of forcible feeding was free from serious risk. A large-scale experiment has proved this belief to be erroneous.—F. S. Arnold, M.B., in the Manchester Guardian.

THE REFORM BILL.

No one takes the Franchise Bill of the Government very seriously, least of all the Cabinet which is introducing it. He (the Prime Minister) will treat Women's Suffrage as he has treated every other subject on which the Cabinet has been divided. He will drift and postpone until the position has become impossible.—Morning Post.

If Mr. Asquith knew that women would vote for his Government, they would be included in the Bill soon enough.—Morning Advertiser.

We are not sanguine enough to suppose that any modification of the punishment would stop the grievance. The women are out to win the vote.—Daily News and Leader.

The W.S.P.U. Platform, No. 20, in last Sunday's Hyde Park Demonstration was presided over by Miss Barbara Wylie. The speakers were Miss Leonora Tyson and others.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(Property found at W.S.P.U. meetings should be sent to Miss Kerr, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.)

FOUND at Albert Hall Meeting, June 15. Umbrella, small folding fan, and gold safety pin. Apply Miss Kerr, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

GIVEN FOR SELF-DENIAL FUND.—We are anxious to sell the following, in order to add the amount realised to the total of the Self-Denial Fund:—

Antique seed pearl necklace, elaborate design; also brooch to match (could be taken apart to make fashionable long chain).....	5 5 0
Necklace, red coral.....	0 7 6
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Or would sell the set for.....	1 1 0
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Handsome silk tea or dinner jacket (genuine Chinese).....	2 2 0
Indian silver waist-buckle.....	1 10 0
Two Indian silver bangles.....	0 5 0
Gold ring, set ruby and emerald.....	0 15 0
Antique gold ring, set garnets and pearls.....	0 12 6
Gold and black enamel ring, set pearls.....	0 10 6
Antique gold ring, set stones.....	0 10 6
Gold and coral brooch.....	1 0 0
Lady's silver watch.....	1 17 6
Gold turquoise scarf-pin.....	0 10 6
Handkerchief with deep border of fine hand-made lace.....	1 1 0

Offers for any of the above would be considered. Apply, Mrs. Sanders, W.S.P.U., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

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CHARMING detached Cottages and Houses, built in historic park of 500 acres, adjoining magnificent golf course; 25 minutes from City; good gardens; prices from £275; easy instalments; rents from £22.—Write (or call) to day for free illustrated descriptive booklet, House and Cottage Department, Gidea Park, Ltd., 33, Henrietta Street, Strand, W.C.

COTTAGE.—Furnished, facing sea, between Winchelsea and Hastings; 5 rooms; to let till August 10; 2 guineas weekly; also in October, 1 guinea weekly.—Box 952, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

FLAT.—Furnished, to Let. Bedroom, kitchen, sitting-room, bath; £1 1s. weekly.—Stevens, 44, Seymour House, Compton Street, W.C.

FURNISHED FLAT to Let till October.—Five rooms; good maid left.—Miss Fitzgerald, 67, George Street, Portman Square.

FURNISHED FLAT.—Two Bedrooms, sitting-room, kitchen, bathroom; five minutes from Baker Street Tube.—Apply Carwaker, Walden House, 33, High Street, Marylebone, W.

FURNISHED HOUSE, August, large garden; tennis; accept good offer.—Newnham Lodge, Nod Hill.

KENSINGTON.—Self-contained four-roomed flat, unfurnished; modern, convenient; bath, electric light, gas; pleasure gardens, tennis lawns; moderate rental.—Box 910, Votes for Women.

LARGE ROOM to Let, suitable for Meetings.—At Home, Danes, Lecturers. Refreshments provided.—Apply Alan's Tea Rooms, 263, Oxford Street.

LEIGH-ON-SEA.—Convenient modern Cottage; 3 sitting, 4 bedrooms, garage taking two motors, bath, gas; open garden; splendid air.—Portledge, Elm Road.

NEAR SEA, New Forest, Golf, 12 miles Bournemouth.—To Let, any period, furnished house, good garden, motor house, 3 reception; 5 bedrooms, bath, every convenience; 10 minutes station, 2 hours London.—"Veigama," New Milton, Hants.

OLD-FASHIONED Country Cottage to Let furnished for September; 2 bedrooms, sitting-room, kitchen, &c.; large shady garden; neat common; and woods; 25s. a week.—Apply Miss Gordon, Folke Cottage, Peaslake, Surrey.

PINNER.—Furnished Flat to Let. Tel. 109. 35s. weekly with linen, or 30s. without; 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, bathroom, &c.; till Sept. 15.—Messrs. Clarke and Co., Agents, 7, Meadow Road.

SMALL FURNISHED FLAT to Let; very central.—Box 952, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

SOHO SQUARE.—To Let, unfurnished, in September, in flat of professional woman out all day; panelled sitting-room; large bedroom; use of bathroom and kitchen; very quiet; beautifully fitted place; electric light; rent 25s. per annum.—Box 950, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

STREATHAM HILL.—Furnished Flat to let, August; 4 rooms, bathroom; trams and 15 minutes' train service; 25s. weekly.—175, Barclay Avenue.

SWANAGE, DORSET.—Charming Cottage to Let furnished; three bedrooms, large dining, sitting-room, good views; central position; 24 guineas weekly; gas, bath, indoor sanitation.—Box 950, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

TO GARDEN LOVERS.—To Let, Furnished House, for August, and September if desired; charming garden; beautiful country; 21 minutes from Waterloo; 3 bedrooms, dining, and drawing-rooms, usual offices; 24 guineas per week.—Write Madam, Hiramcombe, Worcester Park, Surrey.

TO LET, furnished, August.—Cottage of High School Mistress; modern convenience, gas cooker; golf; lovely country; Wrekin uninterrupted view; 12s. weekly.—Miss Wilson, Ivy Grove, Wellington, Shropshire.

TWO Furnished Bedrooms and Sitting-room, together or separately, with board; private house; bathroom and large garden.—Parley (nee Spong), 12 Dalmeny Avenue, Camden Road.

TWO Furnished Cottages to Let for August, 30s. and 35s. weekly; delightful situation in large wood; perfect quiet; Surrey hills.—Apply Miss Heath, Treveux Hill, Limsfield, Surrey.

WELL-FURNISHED COTTAGE.—Two sitting, three bedrooms, linen, plate. Wanted careful tenants; no children or animals; 10s. weekly; November to April.—Wetenhall, Chestnut View, Portsmouth Road, Hindhead.

WIDDINGTON, ESSEX.—To Let, Furnished, by the month or year, Cottage with picture window and well-kept garden; small stable and coach house; 36 miles from London; 2 miles from Newport Station; terms on application.—Apply Miss Ridley, Helenscote, Ipswich.

WANTED.

CHEAP REAR COTTAGE, 4 hour from station; within an hour of London; good night service; about acre ground; high.—Write 15, Adam Street, Strand.

DUBLIN.—Three Suffragettes would exchange House, 2 weeks from August 10, for House or Flat, seaside, England or Wales.—Box 952, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

IMMEDIATELY.—Unfurnished Flat, near Strand or Westminster; quiet and airy; 3 rooms and bath; rent about 25s; self-contained.—Write 15, Adam Street, Strand.

MEMBER will exchange for six months pretty furnished House in Cornwall, close to good seaside town (very mild climate and beautiful garden), for good flat in W.C. district.—Lorraine, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn.

PROFESSIONAL & EDUCATIONAL.

A PRIVATE SUFFRAGETTE NURSE, experienced; Medical, Surgical, and Maternity cases taken; usual fees.—Address Miss Mildred Beridge, 22, Oxford Street, Margate.

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TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking to the W.S.P.U. Speakers' Class, requests those desirous of joining her private classes or taking private lessons to communicate with her by letter to 45, Ashworth Mansions, Regent Avenue, W. Separate classes for men. Mr. Israel Zangwill writes: "Thank you for your teachings, I spoke nearly an hour at the Albert Hall without weariness, while my voice carried to every part of the hall."

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FOR SMART and Artistic Millinery, Original Ideas, at Moderate Cost, try Marie Hochford, The Studio, 34, Baker Street, W. Renovations a speciality. Sale prices during July, everything half-price.

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A MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work a speciality. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Linens and silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collections; prompt deliveries.—Bullens, Cressy House Laundry, Raynolds Road, Acton Green, W.

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ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS scientifically and effectively performed. It is the only permanent cure for Superfluous Hair. Highest medical references. Special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, &c. Consultation free.—Miss Marion Lindsay, 35, Cambridge Place, Norfolk Square, W. Telephone: 337 Mayfair.

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GARDENING for Health. Ladies received; charming country residence; elevated situation; open-air life; competent instruction; individual consideration.—Peake, Udimore, Rye.

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All goods sent carriage paid throughout the Kingdom. Satisfaction guaranteed.
2 English Spring Chickens..... 5s.
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For 3d. stamps we post you sufficient of our Magic Finger Nail Polish to last two months. Please give us a trial. You will never regret it, because it is both hygienic and necessary for one who has the least pretensions to good taste and cultured hands. We are certain if you try a 3d. sample you will buy our 1s. crayon regularly.—BELVOIS and CO., 1, NEW SOUTHGATE, N.

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